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AXIS FORCES PRESSING SOVIETS IN FURIOUS LAND AND AIR DRIVE; STALINGRAD DOOM APPROACHING

Black Sea Ports Battered by Attacks of Luftwaffe

BUSY ON WIDE FRONT

Domei

BERLIN, August 16.—Hurling unceasing attacks against Black Sea ports, where Soviet troops franctically attempted to evacuate their endangered positions, German bombers sank two big transports and two coastal vessels as well as badly damaged a large transport and two patrol boats, the High Command announced today.

Meantime, in the northeastern loop of the Big Don bend, German infantry forces with the cooperation of the Luftwaffe, penetrated Soviet positions and advanced as far as the Don River, the announcement said.

Fierce Soviet resistance was broken in the Causasus region, as German and their allied troops continued relentless attacks, it was said.

A total of 71 enemy armored cars, it was said, were destroyed during the fighting in the Rshev sector, while to the southeast of Lake Ilmen, enemy attacks were repulsed.

Operating from bases in Germany and occupied territory, German bombers again carried out devastating raids against important objectives on the southern and eastern coast of England. All German planes returned to their bases safely from the operations, it was said.

English Air Fields Hit

Domei

BERLIN, August 16.—German bomber formations last night released high explosives and incendiaries on an air field north of the East Anglian harbor town of Middlesborough, in England, causing considerable damage to runways and hangars, the German News Agency learned today from competent military quarters here.

60 Kilometers Away

Domei

LISBON, August 16.—Driving steadily onward, German forces in the southern sector of the Eastern Front now have reached a point 60 kilometers from the strategic city of Stalingrad, according to a Reuter dispatch quoting a Vichy broadcast received here today.

Stalingrad Neared

Yomiuri-Hochi

ZURICH, August 16.—Crack German units rushing steadily toward Stalingrad along the railway line from the southwest have reached a point 64 kilometers from Stalingrad this morning, and are still hotly chasing the retreating Soviet forces, it is reported from Vichy.

Meanwhile, German units that occupied Kretskaya are closing in on Stalingrad, which is now being rapidly sandwiched between these units and others that wedged into the Soviet position in the south.

The Soviet military authorities issued a communique at midnight, August 15, and recognized the rapid advance of the German forces on Stalingrad from both northwest and southeast, and also announced that Soviet units have been compelled to retreat to new positions, being unable to check the fierce attack by the Germans in the southwestern sector.

Astrakhan Threatened

Special to the Nichi Nichi

STOCKHOLM, August 16.—German forces reopened air attack in a sector south of Kotelnikovsk, and are threatening Astrakhan, important port on the lower stream of the Volga River.

Pressing Toward Stalingrad

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, August 15.—The left-wing of the German forces pressing steadily on Stalingrad reached the Don River at a point only 80 kilometers from Stalingrad, and fierce fighting has been waging continuously for the last 48 hours at the Don River curve area southeast of Kretskaya, it is reported by the United Press from Moscow.

It is observed that German forces in this region are attempting to open a frontal offensive on Stalingrad.

Also, in a sector northeast of Kotelnikovsk, fierce fighting is going on, and it is reported that the Soviet troops have been compelled to retreat steadily.

Furious Battles Reported

Domei

MOSCOW, August 15.—Soviet artillery troops and armored divisions are furiously engaging German war-

(Continued on Page 2)

British Ship Flees To Valencia Port; Bans Crew to Land

Domei

LISBON, August 16.—Narrowly escaping the fatal attack of the Italo-German air and naval forces in the Western Mediterranean, one British transport ship of the convoy sought refuge into the port of Valencia on Saturday, according to a Transocean report from Madrid received here today. The authorities of the Spanish Government immediately banned people from going on board the ship and also prohibited the crew from leaving the ship.

TURKEY TURNS DOWN PROPOSAL OF ALLIES

Government Rejects Arrangement to Accommodate Soviet Black Sea Fleet

Domei

GENEVA, August 16.—According to reliable but unconfirmed reports received here from Istanbul today, the Turkish Government has turned down the British-United States proposal that it make arrangements concerning the accommodation of the Soviet Black Sea fleet at a certain Turkish port.

The Turkish reply to the United States and British Ambassadors at Ankara, the report stated, stressed that Turkey is determined to act strictly in accordance with its policy of neutrality.

Any warship of a belligerent country, which attempts to take refuge in a Turkish port, would be disarmed and interned, it was said.

Port Use Asked

Special to the Nichi Nichi

ISTANBUL, August 14.—Sir Hughe M. Knatchbull-Hugessen and Laurence Steinhardt, British and American Ambassadors stationed at Ankara, respectively have demanded the Turkish Government the opening of a certain Turkish port for the use of the Soviet Black Sea fleet, according to information from the Turkish capital.

It is, also, said the British and American Ambassadors, in making this demand, added that "it is not for the Soviet Union alone, but for Democracy." The Turkish Government is reported to have promised to give its reply within two or three weeks.

It is observed here that even if the Turkish Government permitted the Soviet fleet to shelter in a Turkish port upon disarming, there would still be danger of the fleet passing through the Dardanelles and joining the British fleet in the Mediterranean.

In view of this fact, the position of the Turkish Government as regards the British and American demand is believed to be very difficult.

CHINESE IN F.I.C. DESIRE RECOGNITION OF NANKING

Ex-Chiang Supporter Heads 500,000 Countrymen in Wish To Work With Japan

Domei

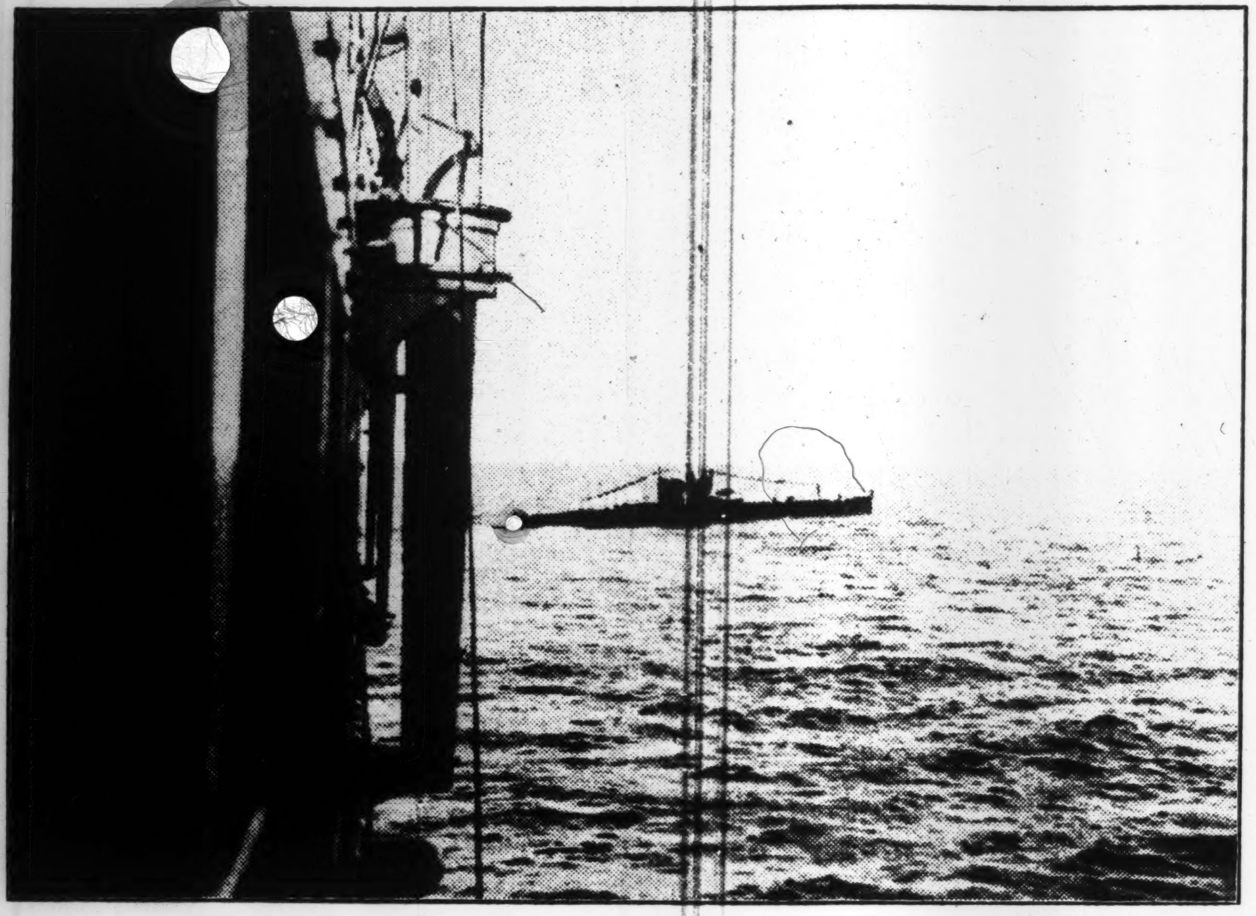
SAIGON, August 17.—The Chinese residents in French Indo-China sincerely desire the early recognition of the National Government at Nanking so that they will be able to wholeheartedly cooperate with Japan and render assistance to the Nanking Government, stated Chan Chen-fan, leader of 500,000 Chinese residents in French Indo-China in an interview here today with a Domei correspondent.

Taking advantage of Japan's sweeping triumphs at the outset of the War of Greater East Asia, the 500,000 Chinese residents of French Indo-China voiced open support of the Nanking Government, sending a cable in which they pledged cooperation to President Wang Ching-wei at Nanking, Mr. Chan disclosed.

Although the Chinese residents here, so far, have been unable to give any concrete assistance to the National Government due to the difficulties in communications, they are quite prepared to help the Government at any time, said the Chinese leader.

Chan Chen-fan is 37 years old and the owner of rice mills in Cholon. Before the War of Greater East Asia, he had been politically connected with the Chungking regime. With the outbreak of the war, however, he made a complete about-face and became a staunch supporter of the National Government at Nanking.

In Search of Enemy Prey



Like an unleashed falcon, a submarine of the Imperial Navy, slips away from the protection of its mother ship, to start on another eventful cruise over the southern waters. (Passed by Navy Ministry. Photo by Cameraman Iiyama of the Navy Information Corps)

RELEASED OFFICIALS WILL BE SENT SOUTH

Roughly 20,000 Government Men Slated to Be Picked for Southern Posts

Approximately 20,000 Japanese Government officials who will be relieved of their present offices by virtue of the Government's administration simplification program will be dispatched to the Southern Regions to become members of the Japanese Military Administration in the South in the near future, it was learned here yesterday, reports Domei.

Executive officials of the Cabinet and the respective ministries will select the personnel who are to proceed to the Southern Regions. The exact number of officials to be sent to southern posts is understood to be dependent on plans of the Army and Navy authorities and on the progress of construction in the Southern Regions.

Officials are slated to receive posts in the South.

It is recallable that prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, American and British government officials in the Southern Regions were estimated to number approximately 40,000.

Malaya After 6 Months

Steady progress achieved by the Japanese Military Administration in Malaya within the short space of six months since the historic fall of Singapore was reported in a special Nichi Nichi dispatch of August 15 from Shonan City which held celebrations commemorating the historical day, reports Domei.

Rapid restoration of all important industries and steady developments of the military administrative systems have been assisted greatly by the wholehearted cooperation of 6,000,000 natives, the Nichi Nichi said. The journal added that a large number of experienced experts specially invited from Japan already have been placed at various important posts aiming at realization of fundamental principles of the Malayan Military Administration: namely, self-sufficiency of the Japanese Army and complete restoration of the law and order.

During the past six months, the temporary military administration has been replaced by the permanent administration headquarters at Shonan City, while Shigeo Odate has been appointed mayor of Shonan City and new Japanese governors have been dispatched to all the provinces in the peninsula, the paper recalled.

By the end of March practically all the natives had returned to their homes and over half of the police force was restored, while, in April, schools were opened in all the provinces for the natives as well as the Chinese residents, the paper reviewed.

In May, the paper said, local judicial organizations were re-established which greatly put at ease the native population and the unreserved confidence of the natives has been won by the Japanese Administration through untiring efforts in setting good examples.

Wartime Problems Solved

Wartime problems of unemployment and shortage of food already have been solved by restoration of local industries and the establishment of self-sufficiency in food supply, the Nichi Nichi said.

The Economic Investigation Council was organized immediately after the occupation of the peninsula and

(Continued on Page 2)

Defeat-Disgusted U.S. Citizens Fire Away At Roosevelt for Weak-Kneed War Policy

Washington Reminded of Pearl Harbor, Philippines Debacles and Insist Army Get Busy—Election More Important Than War

The recent Anglo-American defeats off the Solomon Islands and North Africa, though due largely to poor-quality weapons and the low morale among the fighting services, can also be accounted for by the recent presence in Britain and the United States of radically bellicose elements, the Asahi dispatch from Buenos Aires reported last Saturday.

The American weekly, Time, recently reaching Buenos Aires, revealed that a large-scale rally was recently held at New York, which, the Asahi dispatch explained, was intended to urge the American Government to take a more offensive stand against their enemies. The meeting passed a resolution to the effect:

"Many American sailors were drowned in the debacles at Pearl Harbor and around the Philippines. Now we would like to see what is going on among our military authorities. The Washington Government, it seems, is more concerned over the elections which are to be held soon. The citizens should awaken and demand the Government to assume more positive policies regarding the current war."

A Washington message received at Buenos Aires last Friday, the Asahi dispatch continued, disclosed an association friendly to the Soviet Union which advertized in the local newspapers last Thursday, asking the readers to each send a letter to President Roosevelt asking for prompt action in the formation of a second front.

War Experts Annoyed

Such demonstrations among the citizens are bringing great annoyance to the war experts whose task it is to deliberate their plans away from the noisy clamors of the populace. The result was the recklessly hurried-up staging of their counter-attacks against Japan and Axis Powers, which proved failures one after another.

Another Buenos Aires dispatch of the same newspaper dated last Saturday, asserted in this connection that the Anglo-American plans for military operations have been completely crushed largely because of the rapid advance of the Axis forces into the heart of the Soviet territory in the Eastern Front.

The war situation in the Eastern Front is now driving the Soviets into such a plight that Stalingrad, formerly considered almost impregnable, is now being admitted as in imminent danger by the Soviet military authorities themselves. Under the circumstances, the Anglo-Saxon war strategists are now dismayed over how to change their Europe-first plan, the dispatch declared, adding that they are now confronted with the need of selecting one of the following plans:

(1) Prompt formation of a second front, which is being urged by radicalist politicians, newspapers and ignorant people.

(2) Second-front formation by next spring, whose advocates allege that this can be realized after full preparation is made among the anti-Axis nations for the task, and

(3) Severe air-raids to be staged on the most important industrial centers in Germany, with England as the base for the raiders.

These plans, apart from the scanty hope of their realization, are a most positive proof that these countries' old strategic policy of consolidating their front on the European continent has been completely shattered. What is most feared among these enemy entities is the thought of Germany after her successive victories on all fronts.

Discussing Coming Election

To turn to the United States, the Washington Government, especially its leader, President Roosevelt, is rather busy planning for the victory of his party in the coming interim election, the Asahi's Buenos Aires report disclosed.

Around the middle of July, President Roosevelt held a close conference for four consecutive days with Edward Mitchell, a Tammany Hall leader, and Senator Robert Wagner, who were urgently called to the White House, the topic evidently being on the latest political situation in the States, altogether disconnected with the current war, according to the Time, dated July 20, states the Asahi dispatch.

It was further revealed on the authority of dispatches to Buenos Aires papers issued last Thursday that recent Republican and Democratic meetings to arrange matters for the coming election, tentatively nominated as candidates two of the most prominent opponents to the Roosevelt policy; namely, Hamilton Fish, Republican, and William Barley, Democrat.

Commenting on the nominations, the American newspapers said that the United States is now seeing the revival of the isolationists, a conspicuous tendency noted since just before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia when the isolationists were severely criticized by the papers which demanded that "they should immediately leave this country."

The latest theme of the Gallup poll for the American masses was whether the Roosevelt-Churchill leadership over military command should be continued. The result was that 64 per cent flatly opposed the statesmen's intervention in military affairs while the pros numbered only 2 per cent of the entire votes, the Asahi dispatch further disclosed.

INDIANS IN RANGOON RALLY

Domei

RANGOON, August 16.—Firmly supporting the Indian Independence movement, 500 Indian youths here sent a message of encouragement to Indian youths at home, following a meeting held at 2:30 p.m. today.

Meantime, it was learned that the Indian Independence League will hold another freedom movement rally for Indian mothers here tomorrow.

SWATOW PLANT RETURNED

Domei

SWATOW, August 16.—Documents formally returning the Swatow water works to the Swatow municipality were signed here today between the Japanese military authorities and municipal officials.

The Swatow water works, which have been under military control for three years since the landing of the Japanese Forces here in June, 1939, will be restored to the city in accordance with the above agreement in the very near future.

MORE KILLINGS BY BRITISH FAN DISTURBANCE IN INDIA; OVER 600 DEATHS IN WEEK

American, Chungking Greed Roused As British Losing Hold Over India

Taking advantage of the anti-British disturbances now raging all over India, the United States is plotting to become heir to the British legacy in India, reports the Yomiuri-Hochi this morning quoting its Shanghai special dispatch.

Although the United States Government issued to its troops stationed in India an order prohibiting them from interfering in the trouble, this should not be understood as a manifestation of sympathy on the part of the United States toward the Indians.

According to a Stefani Rome dispatch quoted by the Yomiuri, it is erroneous to regard the United States issuance of the order as an indication of American sympathy toward Indians. On the contrary, the Stefani dispatch points out that the United States is plotting to acquire the Indian riches, taking the place of Britain.

Namely, the United States, the Stefani dispatch suggests, is harboring the selfish idea of becoming heir to the British legacy in India at this time of British crisis.

In the meantime, the Yomiuri dispatch reports that the Chungking regime is most concerned over the development of the anti-British feeling in India and is openly criticizing the extreme measures taken by Britain to suppress the trouble.

According to a Kweilin dispatch reaching Shanghai, the Yomiuri dispatch reports, the Kwangsi Jipao, an influential paper in Kwangsi Province, in its recent issue, commented editorially on the Indian problem as follows:

"With the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi and his colleagues as an opportunity, the anti-British sentiment has come more intense. The Indian uprising is a serious hindrance to the anti-Axis Powers' military operations. Should Britain fail to take proper steps for a compromise between the two, a tragedy of historical importance will inevitably result."

Thus, the failure in India is now more than mere criticism as directed by the United States and the Chungking regime against Britain. Namely, on the pretext of strategic loss of major importance to the Allies resulting from the British failure, the United States and the Chungking regime are plotting against British interests in India in close cooperation with each other, concludes the Yomiuri-Hochi Shanghai dispatch.

JAPAN-HUNGARY TIES TO BE CONSOLIDATED

Hungarian Premier Sees Closer Relationship in Future — Lauds Solomons' Victory

With the victorious termination of the War of Greater East Asia, Japan will emerge as a leader nation of the world with the abundant natural resources of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, predicted Hungarian Premier Admiral Nicholas de Kallay, in an interview held with an Asahi Budapest correspondent on Wednesday.

Highly lauding Japan on the brilliant victory scored by Japan in the sea Battle off the Solomons, the Hungarian Premier stated that there was no doubt that Japan would be one of the leading nations of the world in the future with the successful termination of the current war.

Then, the Hungarian Premier continued, Hungary, one of the Axis Powers, will further cement its ties with Japan politically, culturally and economically. Those ties will be strengthened particularly in the field of economics because that country will desire the supply of rich raw materials which Japan will have at her disposal in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Questioned about the problems facing Europe, the Hungarian Premier stated that it was impossible for him to predict the future of Europe. But, the most urgent is the successful termination of the war against the Soviet Union, which Hungary is prosecuting in close cooperation with Germany and Rumania.

Concerning the war against the Soviet Union, the Premier of Hungary placed full confidence in Germany and said that the Reich forces would succeed within this year in crushing the Red Army to the extent that the Soviet Union would be no more a menace to Europe.

With the Axis Powers' success in military operations, Premier De Kallay continued, the European countries will strengthen their unity under the guidance of Germany.

Asked whether it is a prerequisite for the Axis Powers to capture Moscow for defeating the Soviet Union, the Hungarian Premier replied clearly that it would not be necessary.

Sea Battle Reported

Domei

KUIBISHEV, August 14.—Soviet papers here, which have been keeping silent concerning the naval battle fought off the Solomon Islands, gave prominence yesterday to the news of the battle, printing dispatches from Tokyo, New York and Melbourne. However, no comments on the development of the naval battle have been made so far.

At the present moment, Soviet papers are attaching more importance to the news on the development of the Indian question.

Mitani Sees Oshima

Domei

BERNE, August 16.—Takanobu Mitani, Japanese Ambassador to Vichy, arrived here this afternoon from Berlin where he had held conferences with Lieutenant-General Hiroshi Oshima, Japanese Ambassador to Germany. Ambassador Mitani is scheduled to leave here on August 19 for Vichy to resume his duties.

HORI PITIES ENEMY LEFT ON SOLOMONS

Allied Unity of Strategy Lies In Announcing Defeats, Says Spokesman

"Numerous meetings and conferences held by the Allied military leaders seem to have resulted in one real unity of strategy, that is, in the method of announcing their defeats," commented Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information, at the regular interview with foreign correspondents, today.

"In regard to the Battle off the Solomons," said Mr. Hori, "Admiral Joseph E. King, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Navy, said, 'Considerable losses such as inherent in any offensive operation must be expected.'

"The British Admiralty," continued Mr. Hori, "recently announced regarding the recent Mediterranean disaster that 'there is bound to be some losses when convoys have to be operated so close to the enemy shores. Our total losses will be given as soon as this can be done, without giving assistance to the enemy.'

"It will take some time before the British Admiralty sees the announcement to be no longer of assistance to the enemy," opined the Spokesman.

"Since Admiral King's announcement, one week has passed, but the American Navy Department, instead of announcing 'inherent losses,' is hoping on the small landing forces left in the Solomon Islands.

"American public and particularly the American soldiers may not know the fact that most of the Allied vessels as well as their transports are now lying at the bottom of the sea, and trifle remnants, if there are any, have already fled away, forgetting their landing forces."

"The Allied landing forces are absolutely isolated. I sympathize with the poor American boys, who were forcibly recruited, standing thousands of miles away from their homes and families, now awaiting certain death which will not be long in coming.

"These boys are not landed there for the purpose of fighting a significant war but only to give some usable news materials to the United States Navy spokesman and the broadcasting stations."

NATIONAL LABOR ORDINANCE PROMULGATED BY THAILAND

Object of Decree Is to Increase Output of Industrial Products And Foodstuffs

Domei

BANGKOK, August 14.—With the object of further increasing the industrial output of Thailand, as well as in the production of foodstuffs, a new Government national labor ordinance affecting all men in Thailand excepting men over 50, students, priests, sick persons and others already employed, will be put into effect shortly, it was revealed here today.

A bureau, headed by Premier Pibul Songgram and composed of five committees, will be newly installed within the Government for the execution of the ordinance.

Casualty List Grows as Atrocity News Keeps Mounting

OVER 5,000 SEEN HURT

Domei

LISBON, August 15.—Anti-British demonstrations, in the wake of atrocities committed by the British police and armed forces against the Indian people, are spreading like wildfire throughout India, according to Reuters dispatches received here today.

The summary of the most recent developments throughout the Indian states and provinces is as follows:

In Dacca, in the State of Bengal, the police opened fire upon a group of anti-British demonstrators, who resisted the police with stones. Five persons were killed and four others were injured from the firing.

In Calcutta, the police fired into crowds of demonstrating Indians, using, also whips to disperse throngs of patriots. However, demonstrations are continuing unabated in various parts of the city, with all schools and educational organs closed down.

In Benares, in the United Provinces, several casualties were reported as a result of the police opening fire upon a band of demonstrators, who were marching through the streets with the National Congress banner flying at their head.

In Cawnpore, also in the United Provinces, infuriated patriots attacked the post-office and attempted to set fire to railway wagons loaded with war materials and sulphur, resulting in the calling out of troops.

In the neighborhood of Wardha, clashes occurred between Indian patriots and British police, resulting in one death and one injured.

In Lucknow, in the United Provinces, the publication of the official organ of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's party and two other newspapers were suspended.

In the State of Bihar, patriotic demonstrators attacked railway stations along the East India Railway, resulting in clashes with the British armed police.

Making Big Headway

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, August 15.—A week has already passed since the smoldering anti-British fire in India burst into flame following the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders of the National Congress Party. Uprising first occurred at Bombay on August 9, and since then general strikes and anti-British demonstrations have spread to all parts of India. With disturbances increasing, numerous clashes between the angry masses, and policemen and troops have daily been reported.

In the past one week, 600 were killed, and 5,000 wounded. Up to the evening of August 14, leaders of the National Congress Party and others who were arrested have reached about 200, while people who were imprisoned for striking, making anti-British demonstrations, setting fire to Government buildings, or destroying railway lines now total several thousands.

Despite the desperate efforts of the British authorities to suppress the uprisings, anti-British sentiment and the independence movement are gaining. According to a report from New Delhi dated August 15, four railway stations between Madras and Calcutta were burned, and the railway line is now being guarded by troops. Such disturbances are now common in all sections of the country.

The anti-British movement has already entered the stage of underground activities, and young leaders of the Congress Party are exerting great efforts for the execution of their aims. On the other hand, the British authorities issued an order on August 14 that all those destroying telegraph and telephone lines and railways would be most severely punished.

The Marquis of Linlithgow called a Governor-General's Council and discussed measures for suppressing the public uprising, but the Indian members submitted a proposal of reforming the Council and appointing more Indian members, for stopping the anti-British uprising and normalizing the domestic condition. This proposal had greatly disturbed the Governor-General.

Neutral observers here say, that it has already become impossible to pacify the Indian masses by such proposals that have little prospect of being carried out.

600 Indians Killed

Domei

LISBON, August 15.—Since the commencement of the nation-wide anti-British movement in India, up

(Continued on Page 2)

第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日

INDIA TOLD TO OUST OLD CASTE SYSTEM

Only Way to Cooperate in Battle for Freedom, Says Koyama

Explaining the caste system and the religious confrontation in India, Eizo Koyama, a member of the Population Problem Institute and concurrently a staff member of the Planning Board, declared that the Indians must free themselves from time-old caste systems and religious opposition as a prerequisite for independence, in the course of an interview with the Asahi held on Sunday.

Seventy per cent of the Indian population, according to Mr. Koyama, or 250,000,000 people, are devotees of Hinduism.

"Beside being a religion," he said, "Hinduism imposes a social system upon its followers. The Hindus are divided into four castes; namely the priest, warrior, merchant and farmer classes. This system was established during the period from 3000 B.C. to 2000 B.C. by the Indian Aryans in order to protect their rights and status as conquerors over the people they had subjugated.

"The discrimination of four castes is hereditary; the family of the priest caste will remain a priest forever, while those of the farmer class are farmers from generation to generation.

'The Humble' Class

"Besides these four castes, there is a class, called Harijan or 'the humble,' to which class belong some 40,000,000 people. The humble live a life more like animals than men.

"The independence of India cannot be realized before the fatal caste system and the traditional confrontation between the Hindus and the Mohammedans is discarded. Mahatma Mohandas K. Gandhi is the only person, who ever noticed this fact and advocated the elimination of the caste discrimination.

"The Hindus are extremely averse to killing, so much so that they would rather let lice infest their bodies than kill them. They are irreconcilable with the devotees of other sects, especially with the Mohammedans. Moreover, they are divided into some 3,600 different races, who speak as many different languages.

"Us the non-violence, non-obedience movement is moral and ethical, it is too weak to bear any satisfactory results. However, if the Indian soldiers, who total 300,000 rise in revolt, Mr. Koyama hinted, it will not be difficult to crush the British Expeditionary Forces in India, which are 50,000 strong.

Warlike Mohammedans

"On the other hand," he added "the Mohammedans are more warlike, their creed being "Sword in the right, and Koran in the left hand." However, they have already fallen victims to the cunning administration of the British and serve their oppressor as superintendents of the Hindus.

"Although the Indians are awakening, they have as yet too many obstacles to surmount. The Communists, though they advocate the elimination of caste distinction, in reality work hand in hand with Britain and the Soviet Union.

"After all, the current situation does not warrant optimism for the Indians and their friends."

Indians Exhorted

"Mahatma Gandhi! Draw the 'sword against evils'!" This is an appeal made by Yasoroku Soejima, director of the Nippon-India Association, who has devoted himself to the study of Indian problems for the last 46 years.

Mr. Soejima, in an interview with the Miyako Sunday, severely attacked the British atrocities against the innocent Indians and their patriotic leaders, claiming the inhuman oppression of the Britons is "an act of madness."

"Now that the British have begun to resort to desperate measures against the Indian masses," said Mr. Soejima, "the only way left for India is a wholesale expulsion of their oppressors.

"The Indians must bear in mind," the speaker declared, "that independence can be materialized only by the power of the Indians themselves, it can never be realized by reliance upon others' support."

Mr. Soejima observed that, although Gandhi is a sage with firm resolution, he is too idealistic to see the actual situation.

"In the Buddhist sutra," he continued, "there is a phrase, 'sword to subjugate the evils.' Why do the Indians not draw 'the sword to subjugate the evils'? It is not time for theory and argument. Since the war against British Imperialism is a righteous war, the subjugation of the Britons means a charity to the 400 million sons of India.

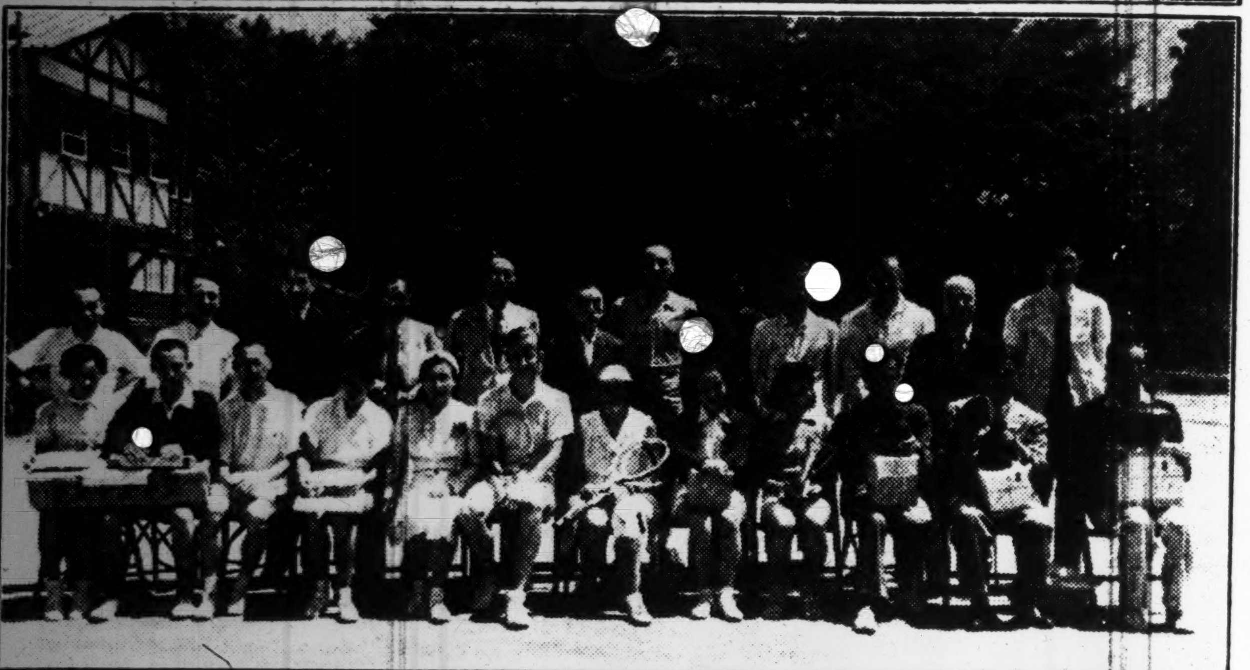
"The non-violence movement led by the Mahatma, though it does not resort to arms, means a 'sword' in the metaphysical sense. Now, India! Our friends, Indians! Take to arms. Draw the sword against the evils, as the sutra tells you.

"The Indians may lament," Mr. Soejima continued, "that they are not possessed of arms. If they have a firm resolution to realize their long-cherished desire for independence, however, Heaven will not desert them. At this juncture, one sword is more useful than hundreds of words for the realization of their purpose."

Officer Killed in Action

First-Lieutenant Shintaro Miyoshi was killed in action on July 5, it was officially announced Friday. First-Lieutenant Miyoshi was born in Tokyo, and after graduating from the Naval Academy in 1940, he served on board the warships Haguro and Wakaba. He met his glorious death while attending to official duties in the East Pacific area.

Net Champs Win Times Trophies



The annual tennis championships at Karuizawa closed on Sunday with the presentation of various trophies to the winners of the respective classes. Top left: Reading from left to right are Ryosuke Nunoi, men's singles champion, and Keizo Uhara and Sankichi Asabuki, winners of men's doubles championship who were awarded the covetted Japan Times & Advertiser trophies. Top right: Toshio Homma, former Governor of Nagano Prefecture and vice-chairman of the Karuizawa Kai presenting Japan Times & Advertiser Trophy to Ryosuke Nunoi, winner of the men's A-class single championship. Lower: The winners and runner-up of the Karuizawa Tournament. Front row: Right to left: Ryosuke Nunoi, the winner of men's singles and mixed doubles, Keizo Uhara and Sankichi Asabuki, winners of the men's doubles; Miss Akiko Miyagi, winner of the women's singles and also the winner of women's doubles, Miss Tamako Kondo, winner of women's doubles; Mrs. Meyn, the runner-up in women's singles, P. Aurell, the runner-up in men's singles; Mrs. T. Asabuki, runner-up in women's doubles; Miss Tomiko Asabuki, the winner of mixed doubles and runner-up in women's doubles; Susumu Okazaki, runner-up in mixed doubles, Iwata, winner of B-class singles and Mrs. Kuwana, runner-up in mixed doubles.

Music Notes

Mozart's Serenade in G major (Eine Kleine Nachtmusik); Smetana's tone poem, "The Moldau," from the suite, "My Country," and Dvorak's Symphony No. 5, "From The New World," will be heard in a Promenade Concert to be given by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Hisatada Otaka, from 5 p.m. Monday, August 17, at the Hibiya Open Air Auditorium. In case of rain on Monday, the concert will be held on Tuesday, at the same place and hour.

The Haida Brothers will be featured on the fourth Welfare Music Program sponsored by the Koa Music Association, from 5 p.m. Tuesday, August 25, at the Hibiya Open Air Auditorium, (or, in case of rain on Tuesday, on the following day). Vocal solos by Katsuhiko Haida; performances by Haruhiko Haida with his South Music Band and the South Seas Music Ensemble, and dance offerings by Miss Seiko Takada will be presented.

To train chorus leaders, a special course will be held under the auspices of the National Music Association, at the Tokyo Prefectural Girls Normal School, Takehaya-cho, Koishikawa-ku, with classes being held from 2 to 5 p.m. each Sunday, from September 13 to October 4. Among the subjects to be treated are The Construction of Greater East Asia and Chorus Singing; Organization and Direction of a Choir; Study of Choral Works; Theoretical and Practical Requirements of the Chorus Leader, and Instruction in the Singing of the Special Songs for the Four Japanese National Holidays. Among the lecturers are Professor Kosuke Komatsu, Professor Sadayuki Sawasaki, Professor Shuichi Tsugawa, Professor Aira Owada, Keisuke Horiuchi, and several other well-known Japanese musicians and musical educators.

A new incidental music for Goethe's drama, "Faust," is being composed by Professor Klaus Pringsheim for a series of performances to be staged at the Imperial Theater in the course of September, under the scenical direction of Toyokichi Hata, President of the Toho Theatrical Corporation.

All plans for the coming concert season 1942-43 have been announced by the Nippion Philharmonic Orchestra (formerly known as the New Symphony Orchestra) which will open its 17th Philharmonic Concert Season with a program of workers by Hidemaro Konoye, Bach, and Mozart to be directed by Joseph Rosenstock, on three consecutive nights (September 22, 23, and 24), at the Hibiya Public Hall.

Ten Philharmonic Programs will be presented in the course of the season extending from September to June of next year. Six programs will be conducted by Joseph Rosenstock, in the capacity of a guest conductor, and two programs each will be conducted by Kazuo Yamada and Hisatada Otaka, who have become regular conductors of the orchestra.

A new feature of the coming season will be the inclusion of one work by a contemporary composer into each subscription program. Composers whose works will be heard include Hidemaro Konoye, Kishio Hirao, Koscak Yamada, Kazuo Yamada, Shiro Fukai, Shukichi Mitsukuri, Saburo Moroi, Akira Ifukube, Akira Ogura, and Masao Oki.

Among the more important works to be presented by Mr. Rosenstock are all of Brahms' Four Symphonies, Mozart's Requiem, Richard Strauss' "Don Juan" tone poem, and Tchaikovski's "Francesca da Rimini."

He will also play the solo in Mozart's Piano Concerto in F major. Hisatada Otaka will direct performances of Bruckners Fourth Symphony, Beethoven's Second Symphony, and other selections, whereas Kazuo Yamada will conduct Beethoven's First Symphony, Mozart's E flat major Symphony No. 39, and for the rest chiefly modern compositions.

Soloists announced for these programs thus far include Miss Harue Miake, soprano; Miss Shizuko Chiba, alto; Tamotsu Kinoshita, tenor; Tadashi Kurimoto, bass; Miss Kazuko Kusama, piano; Motonari Iguchi, piano; Miss Sonoko Inoue, piano; and Miss Estelle Iwamoto, violin.

In addition to the subscription concert series, the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra also announces several extra concerts, including a Weingartner Memorial Concert under the baton of Hisatada Otaka; two performances of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony conducted by Kazuo Yamada, and two presentations of Brahms' "ein Deutsches Requiem" (A German Requiem) under the direction of Mr. Rosenstock.

Four concert tours to Osaka will also be undertaken, in October, December, March, and May, each consisting of four concerts which will all be conducted by Mr. Rosenstock.

Cultivation of Beefsteak Plant, Claimed Far Sweeter Than Sugar, to Be Enhanced

Domei

HOKKAIDO, August 17.—Cultivation of the beefsteak plant the oil of which yields a sweetness two thousand times sweeter than that of sugar will be encouraged by the Monopoly Bureau.

This unique plant is indigenous to the Kitami district in Hokkaido. Oil has been extracted from it since 1897, but its use was unknown so most of it had been exported to Germany, where it was utilized as flavor for brandy.

Since spring every farming household has been asked to cultivate this beefsteak plant from which a sugar substitute can be extracted.

At present, about 1,080 acres are under cultivation, but the Monopoly Bureau intends to increase it to 12,250 acres. About four pounds are available from a quarter acre. The cost of this new extract is 20 yen per pound but the price will probably be increased and officially fixed.

RELIEF BODY ARRANGES TRIP FOR WAR ORPHANS

Fresh Opportunity to Meet Souls Of Hero-Parents at Yasukuni Provided

In consideration of some 300 war orphans who missed the chance of meeting the souls of their dead parents, enshrined at the Yasukuni Shrine, on account of illness or for other reasons, the branch offices of the Military Relief Association founded on an Imperial endowment, in Akita and Kagoshima Prefectures, Hokkaido and in the cities of Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka and Kobe recently made special arrangements for them to come to Tokyo, the Nichi Nichi reports.

According to the announcement of the Welfare Ministry, 64 war orphans from Akita Prefecture are scheduled to arrive in Tokyo on Tuesday, 20 from Hokkaido on Wednesday, and 164 from Kagoshima Prefecture on August 22. Meanwhile, 58 have already arrived from Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka and Kobe cities on August 15.

These proud children will pay their respects to the Yasukuni Shrine where their dead parents are enshrined, and will then proceed to the Meiji Shrine.

In this connection, it is recalled that some 5,000 war orphans have already come to Tokyo to meet their hero-parents enshrined at the Yasukuni Shrine through the efforts of the Military Relief Association. For some unfortunate ones who cannot come to Tokyo at the officially arranged time, special arrangements will be made in respective prefectures and cities so that they will be able to visit the Yasukuni Shrine sometime in the near future.

CHINESE STUDENTS COMING

PEKING—Forty-six Chinese students who have been selected through a competitive examination by the Hopei Provincial Government for pursuing advanced study in Japan at Government expenses for the current year, and who have undergone preliminary language training in a language training school in Paoting for one month, will leave here for Japan in the middle of this month.

Out of the 46 selected students, five will receive agricultural courses in an agricultural college in Japan, while the rest will study natural sciences in other Japanese universities or colleges.

GOVERNORS OF P.I. GRATEFUL TO JAPAN

Pledge to Support Work of Establishing Sphere Also Given Over Radio

Domei

MANILA, August 16.—Gratitude for the benevolence and liberality of the Japanese authorities in allowing self-government in Philippine provinces, and a pledge to cooperate whole-heartedly with Japan in the task of establishing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere highlighted the speeches delivered by provincial governors at a round-table discussion over radio station KZRH last night.

Seven governors representing Luzon, the Visayas and Mindanao and Mayor Leon Guinto of Manila participated.

Introducing the speakers, Doctor Rufino Luna, chief of the bureau of local government, said that the present gubernatorial conference has revealed that peace and order prevail in the provinces and that the people have returned to normal pursuits.

Gratitude to the Japanese for complete return of power to govern themselves was expressed by Governor Luis Y. Ferrer of Cavite who pointed out that the creation of the Philippine Executive Commission, as well as the setting up of local governments under the direct management of Philippine officials, were sincere manifestations of Japanese sincerity.

Key Point Is Stressed

Governor Ferrer pointed out that Filipinos have been given the power to govern themselves when "it could have been entrusted to Japanese officials."

Governor Cayetano Lucero of Samar urged Filipinos to spare neither effort nor sacrifice in the material and spiritual reconstruction of the Philippines. He emphasized the fact that Filipinos must depend upon themselves to acquire self-sufficiency, so as to become "a dignified, worthy member of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

The Japanese have come to the Philippines not as enemies but as friends, declared Pedro C. Quitain, Governor of Davao, adding, "They have come not to conquer but to liberate us from Anglo-Saxon influence because we are Orientals and as Orientals we must live."

Governor Quitain said the people of Davao were among the first to realize the altruistic motives of the Japanese "to bring about in Greater East Asia a new order of things for the benefit, happiness and prosperity of all Oriental peoples."

Living in Peace Era

Nicanar Carag, Governor of Cagayan, describing the great work of reconstruction now progressing in the Philippines, said:

"We are now living in an era of peace and prosperity, thanks to sincere cooperation and honest loyalty."

To provide a basis for the country's future independence, Governor Andre S. T. Hernandez of the Camarines Sur urged a development policy which is in consonance with the "ideals of the Japanese Government in establishment of relationship among Orientals for the prosperity of Greater East Asia."

Governor A. Pablo of Cotabato declared that complete normal conditions have returned to his province which boasts of self-sufficiency in foodstuffs, as well as the ability to export goods to other provinces.

Governor Guillergo Villanuena of the Negros Oriental referred to the release of Filipino war prisoners by Japanese authorities. He declared: "Never in the history of the world has such a great example of benevolence been practiced by warring nations."

He added that this is only one of the many important manifestations "of great sincerity of the Japanese leaders."

Mayor Guinto of Manila found great significance in the gubernatorial conference since it indicates the complete return of normal conditions in the provinces.

After describing the release of Filipino prisoners of war as "that unprecedented humanitarian act that has endeared the Japanese to the Philippine people," Mayor Guinto paid high tribute to Lieutenant-General Masaharu Homma who has returned to Tokyo, declaring that Filipinos will never forget the magnanimity of "that great Japanese soldier who has conquered our hearts."

U.S. SOLDIERS COMPLAIN

Privates Required to Learn Foreign Languages

The United States Army has opened a course of foreign languages for non-commissioned officers and privates in order to meet the speedy change in the international situation where English is no longer treated as the common language for all nations, says the Kokumin.

The U.S. soldiers must be complaining of this additional burden on their brains which are already overburdened with their military lessons which they can hardly master.

Athletes to Vie in Peking

PEKING—The projected track and field meet in which Japanese champion athletes dispatched to the East Asia Olympic Games in Hsinking will take part, was held on August 16 in the Municipal Stadium inside the Temple of Agriculture.

Press Comments

Monday, August 17

NICHI NICHI—Germany Gets Oil

KOKUMIN—Arabian Countries and British Scorched-Earth Tactics

Germany Gets Oil

NICHI NICHI—Clemenceau's remark at the time of the last World War that a drop of oil in its value is equal to a drop of blood has come to assume a deeper significance today, 20 and odd years thence. The fact that Germany in the current war has been enabled to operate her large air and mechanized forces to win astounding results at every front with ease might well be said to be attributable to the consumption of enormous amounts of oil the country was allowed.

Germany faced the present war with a large amount of oil in hand and, moreover, she had artificial oil. Not only that, Germany has acquired not a small amount of oil since the start of the war in its occupied territories. Again, Germany has been enabled to obtain from Galicia several hundred thousand tons of oil annually and from Rumania, also, three to four million tons of oil. However, the United States and Britain, our common enemies, conjointly with the Soviet Union, still command the larger production of oil in the world. Because of this fact, therefore, in order to fight long-term hostilities Germany must seek and gain large resources of oil. The German forces' operations in the Caucasus have had various strategic significances but their hope attached to the acquisition of oil resources there has been particularly important. And this pending problem for the Germans has now come to be solved.

The Germans are continuing operations to control the northern Caucasus and their crack units which advanced south from Rostov have already brought under their control the areas on the left and right banks of the River Kuban and captured Maikop and Krasnodar. On the other hand, the German Army units which are pursuing the Red Army from the central part of the northern Caucasus to the Caspian Sea are now going to strike at Grozny. These three points are all famous for their production of oil.

Oil in the northern Caucasus is 15 per cent of the whole yield in the Soviet Union. Having secured more than 5,000,000 tons a year through this acquisition, it will be a valuable asset to Germany in her present situation. With this oil zone in her hand, Germany, henceforth, is expected to make a sharp advance in her campaign. The German forces have all the key points in the western half of the northern Caucasus completely under their control. In the eastern sector the German forces are advancing along the Rostov-Baku Railway. The Soviets are now depending upon the transports in the Caspian Sea for the transportation of oil, but the low-speed oil tanker will easily become a prey of the German air force. The Soviet Union minus oil and Germany plus oil make a large difference and the position of the two countries as to the possible outcome of the present conflict may be said to have become further clarified.

Arabian Countries and British Scorched-Earth Tactics

KOKUMIN—At this time when the drastic oppression of Britain is intensifying the disturbances in India, the German forces in the Caucasus are advancing southward with a furious speed, with every prospect of the Italo-German forces in the direction of El Alamein of Egypt about to make a vigorous advance at the next favorable opportunity. Suffering defeat after defeat in East Asia, Britain is facing a crisis in Europe in no small degree.

To make matters worse, the various Arabian countries which have been groaning under British oppression for many years are reported to be going to start activities by taking advantage of the general uprisings against British rule, which is quite worthy of note. Especially, the Egyptians masses are secretly welcoming the advance of the German-Italian forces. The fact that school students conducted demonstrations shouting hurrahs for Germany and Italy should be taken as indicating clearly the prevailing circumstances. Thus it is seen that Britain's threat has no longer any force to the Egyptians.

However, the Anglo-Saxon race which comes from the ancestry of pirates is reputed for its craftiness and obstinacy. Out of the agony of defeat in war, Britons might resort to any unexpected scheme, the possibility of which should be watched.

Anti-British feeling in Egypt is apparently mounting in proportion to the British policy of supporting the Jews. This should be considered to be the reason why the 600,000 Jews in Palestine have been thrown into a panic due to the manifestation of anti-British feeling on the part of the Arabs. President Roosevelt of America, who is in the British camp, has proposed the formation of a Jewish army, showing his frenzied state of mind due to the defeat in war.

The Jews in the various Arabian countries who acted in a crafty manner under the aegis of British rule and protection must consider that the day of atonement has come. Thus, the Jews should be regarded as directly facing the situation requiring them to make a showdown.

Due to these prevailing circumstances, Britain is evidently making an attempt to resort to her usual cruel and inhuman method, namely, the well-known British scorched-earth strategy. Owing to the unsuccessful Egyptian campaign, it is now reported that Britain is planning the destruction of the Suez Canal. As this canal has no barrier, there would be no way but to demolish both banks and as this is likely to be quickly repaired, it is proposed to cause ships to be sunk so as to obstruct the passage of any more vessels through the canal.

It is also reported that Britain is planning to blow up all the oil tanks in Syria and Iraq. However, the various Arabian countries should not be afraid of this British scorched-earth strategy and should fearlessly march forward for the attainment of their long-cherished desire. In case Britain should actually resort to the scorched-earth tactics as is widely reported, it will prove Britain, further, as the enemy of humanity, a country which has already a string of records of aggression and exploitation, and will give a spur to a quick downfall of the British Empire.

More British Atrocities Fan India Disturbances

(Continued From Page 1)

to today, 600 Indian citizens have been killed and more than 4,000 injured, according to a Transocean report received here today.

Egypt Situation Worse

Special to the Nichi Nichi

ZURICH, August 15.—Anti-British sentiment in Egypt is steadily rising, and the British authorities are increasing pressure on the Egyptian Government for suppressing the agitation. Those already arrested reach 5,000, it is reported from Cairo.

Muslim League Meets

Domei

LISBON, August 16.—The Working Committee of the Muslim League is meeting today in Bombay to discuss the critical situation for India arising from the arrest by British authorities of Mahatma Gandhi and the leaders of the Congress Party, as well as the united India resolution adopted by the All-India Committee of the Congress Party, it is reported from Bombay.

Sapru to Meet Viceroy

Domei

LISBON, August 15.—Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, President of the Indian Liberal League, will shortly arrive in New Delhi to confer with Marquis of Linlithgow, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, according to a Reuter's Bombay dispatch received here today.

Furthermore, it is reported that Sir Tej Bahadur is of the opinion that a round-table conference among Indian party leaders should be convoked to solve the present Indian question.

Predicts Britain's Collapse

Domei

BERLIN, August 15.—Subhas Chandra Bose, one of the leaders of the India Independence Movement, now staying in this country, addressed his compatriots today through the radio saying that efforts should be made for the acquisition of liberty as it is obvious that Great Britain will collapse sooner or later.

"Britain's brutal force now reigns over India," he stated, "and behind the thick veil of tear gas, under the heavy blows of police bludgeons and amidst the incessant whistling of bullets, India loudly asks the world: 'Where are the four liberties?' Washington authorities, however, are turning a deaf ear to these words, which are echoing over the Seven Seas.

"Again India asks: 'Where is the Atlantic Charter?' but the reply by the United States and Britain is that 'the Atlantic Charter does not apply to India.'

"All Powers fighting against Britain are marching at India's side and it is clear that the British Empire will shortly collapse. For the acquisition of liberty, therefore, India should fight to the finish, the present being the golden opportunity."

Axis Pressing Soviets In Wide, Furious Drive

(Continued From Page 1)

tanks and mechanized troops in the sectors south of Kletskaya, the High Command announced yesterday.

In the Mineralnye Vody areas, Red troops are continuing a furious battle against German mechanized formations, the communique said.

Northeast of Kotelnihovski, intensive struggles are going on, as German units continuously attack Red forces, the High Command revealed.

Meantime, on the Leningrad front, furious artillery duels are in progress as Soviet units stubbornly resist the attacks of the German forces, the communique concluded.

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Released Officials Will Be Sent South

(Continued From Page 1)

rapid and unrestrained production of rubber and tin has been decided upon for the time being.

Early in May, the rubber manufactures association was organized and all the rubber plantations were placed under its supervision, while, with the restoration of electric power plants, various smelting factories at tin mines started operations, the paper went on.

Iron ores, coal, bauxite, manganese, tungsten and many other mineral resources are being exploited while palm oil and copra production is also being restored.

Simultaneously with the re-establishment of the branch offices of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Taiwan Bank, Bank of South China and the Southern Regions Development Bank, general banking activities have been resumed and currency has been stabilized, while the increase in general revenue from taxation and exercises has exceeded all expectation.

After six months of painstaking efforts by the Japanese authorities, the entire peninsula of Malaya has been re-established as the advance outpost of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the paper concluded.

Writes Book on Japan

PEKING—A convenient sized work in the Chinese language dealing with 2,600 years of Japanese history since the founding of the Empire, translated and adapted by Shao Shih-yin from the original work of the famous author and novelist, Kan Kikuchi, profusely illustrated by rare pictures, will be ready in the beginning of September.

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AXIS FORCES TAKE GEORGYEVSK; FIERCE ATTACK ON STALINGRAD BEGINS AS NAZIS POUND CITADEL

German Units Commence Offensive in Astrakhan Sector

TANK BATTLE WAGED

Berlin Military Authorities Optimistic Over Outcome of Operations

Domei

BERLIN, August 15.—German forces advancing along the Rostov-Baku railway line in the northern Caucasus region occupied today the strategic city of Georgyevsk, situated 25 kilometers to the northeast of Pyatigorsk, the High Command announced today.

25 Guns Taken

Special to the Nichi Nichi

BERLIN, August 15.—German and Axis forces have occupied Georgyevsk, 25 kilometers east of Pyatigorsk, an important point of the Rostov-Baku railway, and captured 25 Soviet heavy guns in the operation, it was announced by the German High Command today.

A severe mountain battle is now being fought in the Caucasion front, it was also announced by the High Command.

Stalingrad Attacked

Special to the Nichi Nichi

STOCKHOLM, August 15.—Soviet authorities announced as follows this noon:

1. German forces are said to have fiercely attacked Stalingrad the whole day yesterday, but the Soviet forces are still holding firmly the defense line in front of the city.

2. Germans have opened a new large-scale offensive in the Kretoskaya district.

284,000 British Tonnage Sunk

More the 284,000 tons of British vessels have been sunk by the German naval and air forces during the month of August, as British merchantmen totaling 50,000 tons were sunk in the current naval and aerial battle in the Western Mediterranean, the Asahi reported from Berlin this evening, states Domei.

England Raided

Domei

BERLIN, August 14.—Strong formations of German light bombers yesterday carried out extensive raids on important objectives along the southern coast of England, causing explosions and fires, the High Command announced today.

Meantime, in waters south of Dartmouth, the Luftwaffe attacked and sank several enemy torpedo-boats as well as the hulk of a vessel being used as a barrack.

On the Eastern Front, German forces continued their harassing tactics against Soviet troops attempting to cover the retreat of larger forces in the Caucasus region.

The Luftwaffe, meantime, carried out intense raids against harbor facilities in Soviet ports on the Black Sea.

A total of 35 out of 45 Soviet planes were shot down by German fighters and anti-aircraft fire when the Soviet air formation attempted to attack a German air base in the Don River bend.

In the Voronezh sector, Soviet attempts to re-enforce their weakening troops were frustrated and 56 tanks were destroyed to the east of Viasma, while in the Rshev sector, 70 enemy tanks were put out of commission during a Soviet counter-thrust.

Moreover enemy resistance was broken by German attacks along the Volshov front and southeast of Lake Ilmen.

Astrakhan Offensive Begins

Domei

BERLIN, August 13.—Indicating a new development in the German Caucasian operations, German forces suddenly started an offense on the Astrakhan sector in the vicinity of the estuary of the Volga River, the German High Command announced today.

Following their capture yesterday of Elitas, 260 kilometers south of Stalingrad, the German forces are continuing their speedy advance toward the lower reaches of the Volga River as well as Astrakhan. It will not take a long time for the German forces, the announcement added, to reach the Volga River, a distance of 300 kilometers as the Soviet defenses in this region are weak.

Meantimes, a fierce tank battle is being fought between the Soviet forces and the German forces, which are advancing toward Stalingrad along a railway after reducing Kotelnikovsky.

Disclosing further, the announcement said, that the German forces operating on the southern front of Rostov reached the Causasian moun-

(Continued on Page 2)

His Imperial Majesty Satisfied With Morale Of Japanese People

Retiring from the presence of His Majesty the Emperor, Michio Yuzawa, Home Minister, who was graciously received in audience by His Imperial Majesty, at 10 o'clock Saturday morning, said that he was inspired by the gracious words of His Imperial Majesty expressing great satisfaction with the present state of morale of the people, notwithstanding the pressure exerted by the War of Greater East Asia. "His Majesty the Emperor has recently dispatched Chamberlains to various parts of the country to inspect the conditions of the people, as a result of which, His Imperial Majesty was pleased to inform Premier General Hideki Tojo that the people were doing their utmost toward the accomplishment of the national ideal. These gracious words are an inspiration to the Japanese people," concluded the Home Minister.

MUSSOLINI THANKS NAVAL, AIR FORCES

Close Italo-German Teamwork In Mediterranean Is Specially Lauded

ENEMY LOSSES MOUNT

Torpedo Craft Destroy Several Allied Warships — Stuka Formations Also Active

Domei

ROME, August 15.—Premier Benito Mussolini today granted a letter of appreciation to the Italian naval and air forces which gained splendid war results in the Western Mediterranean, the High Command announced today.

In the letter of appreciation, Premier Mussolini especially praised the close cooperative work of the Italo-German naval and air forces in the recent naval battles.

Action in Mediterranean

Domei

ROME, August 16.—The operations of the Italian naval and air forces against the dispersed groups of enemy warships in the Mediterranean continued yesterday with good results, the High Command announced today.

In the course of the battle, an Italian torpedo boat sank an enemy destroyer at close range, while Stuka formations scored direct hits on a large vessel with heavy caliber bombs.

Another formation of torpedo planes scored direct hits on one enemy cruiser and hit one battleship in the bow. Escorting fighters shot down four Spitfires, it was announced.

Meanwhile, in the Eastern Mediterranean, Italian fighters engaged in an aerial combat with four enemy torpedo planes when they attempted to attack a merchantman and shot down two of the enemy aircraft. The other two planes took to flight, the announcement stated.

On the Egyptian front the Italian forces repulsed an enemy reconnaissance attack and took several prisoners. During the battle, anti-aircraft batteries of the Ariete Division shot down one British plane, while German planes shot down four Curtiss aircraft in aerial combats, the announcement said.

British Ships Bottled Up

Domei

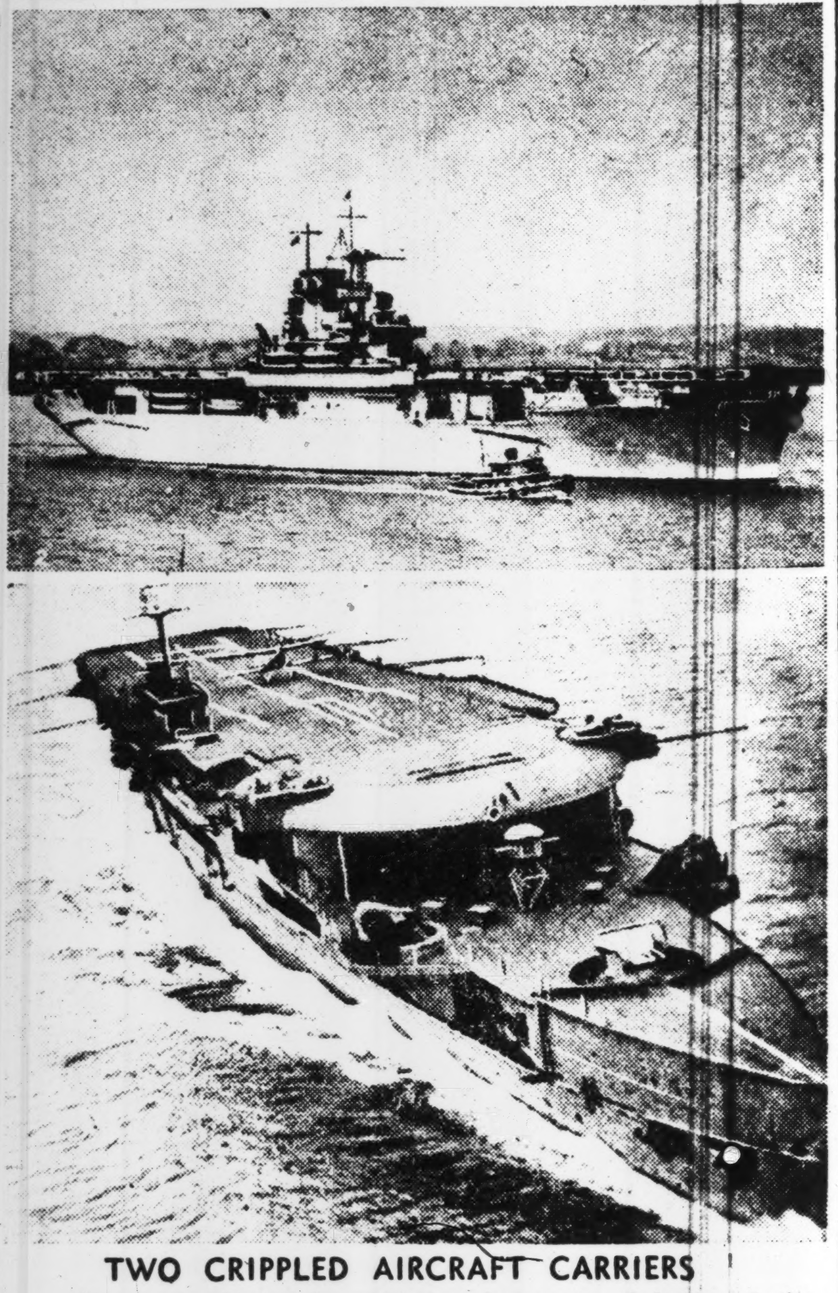
BERLIN, August 15.—The badly crippled British aircraft carrier, Furious, convoyed by two destroyers, arrived at Gibraltar with two other freighters yesterday afternoon, according to a DNB dispatch from Algeciras, Spain, quoting reports from Gibraltar received here today.

The Argus, another British aircraft carrier, and 16 freighters are at present bottled up at Gibraltar in view of the imminent danger in the Mediterranean, the same report said.

Another British aircraft carrier, Illustrious, convoyed by a battleship and five destroyers, also arrived at Gibraltar the same day, it was learned.

Two Officers Promoted

The late Major-General Ryosuke Fujimuro, Director of the Fighting Strength Investigation Bureau of the Cabinet who died on August 4, and the late Colonel Hideo Hayase who died in Burma on August 1, were promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General and Major-General respectively on Sunday, it was announced by the War Minister.



TWO CRIPPLED AIRCRAFT CARRIERS

Almost simultaneously with the glorious naval battle off the Solomons in which the Japanese Naval Forces won an unprecedented victory, the Italo-German forces attacked a British convoy headed for North Africa in the western Mediterranean. The ensuing battle was the most exciting ever witnessed in European waters since Germany declared war on Britain. Approximately 200,000 tons of British warships were demolished. Among the vessels seriously damaged were two aircraft carriers, Wasp (top) and Furious (bottom). These superb victories on the part of the Axis Powers definitely excludes any possibility of a future Allied offensive on the high seas.

BURMAN GOVERNORS NOMINATED BY IIDA

Genshin Takano Is Deeply Impressed by Sincere Attitude Of Inhabitants

Domei

RANGOON, August 15.—The appointment of governors for the 12 districts in Burma was officially announced today at the Military Administration Office in the presence of Lieutenant-General Shojiro Iida, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in Burma.

The names of the 12 new governors were given as follows:

(Name)	(District)
U Ka Sin	Hanthawady
U Chit Maung	Insein
U Ohn Maung	Thaton
U Khin Maung Tyu	Tharavady
U Ba Tin	Toungoo
U Sae Tint	Thayetmyo
U Tun	Pakokku
Dr. Thein Pe	Katha
U Bah Hlaing	Mandalay
U Tun Sein	Kyaukpyu
U Kin Pe	Papun
U Ba Thein	Monyan

Takano in Burma

Domei

RANGOON, August 15.—Genshin Takano, who arrived here on August 11 to take his new post as the Head of the Chief Administrator's Secretariat of Burma, attended the first secretarial meeting held today at the official residence of the Chief Administrator Dr. Ba Maung, it was learned here today.

"My first impression of Burma is very good," said Mr. Takano, and added, "the sincere attitude with which Dr. Ba Maung and his Secretaries are warking convinces me that I can also work to the best of my ability."

"Among other things, I am going to have the real intention of the Japanese well understood by the Burmese," he concluded.

YASUDA FILLS IN POSITION

Temporarily Takes Over Directorship of Navigation Dept.

It was officially announced Friday that Josuke Yasuda, Vice-President of the Marine Affairs Board, has been appointed concurrent Acting Director of the Navigation Department of the Board during the illness of Fujio Maida, Director of the Navigation Department.

Rios to Visit U.S

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 15.—Dr. Juan Antonio Rios, President of Chile, will shortly visit the United States at the invitation of President Roosevelt, the Chilean Government officially announced today, according to a Santiago dispatch reaching here.

HOPE FOR 2ND FRONT VANISHES IN LONDON

Latest Grave Developments Against Allies Causing Public to Despair

Asahi Service

MADRID, August 14.—London citizens are gloomy because no second front has been opened, the London correspondent of a Spanish newspaper reported.

Every morning, London citizens are scanning the papers for some news of allied troops landing on some enemy territory, but they are disappointed because they find no such information, the correspondent said. Their despair is now mounting because they see no hope for a second front, what with the Germans steadily advancing in Europe, the Indian situation becoming more serious daily, and the Battle off the Solomons having resulted in a crushing defeat for the Allies.

The correspondent summarizes the opinion prevailing in London as follows:

"The present situation in the eastern front is entirely due to miscalculation on the part of the allies, and United States Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson admitted on August 10 that the Allies made a grave error in strategy. However, when the mistake is rectified, the situation will improve."

The recent disagreement between the British and the American Governments is particularly notable, and of course the disagreement primarily comes from their inability to form a second front. The United States is insisting that the British forces in England should be sent to open a second front, offering to dispatch troops and supplies to guard England. In England, however, only the politicians are shouting about a second front. As for military leaders, they are upholding the view that a second front is impossible. The United States is demanding that a Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces should be appointed, but no agreement has yet been reached on the selection of a proper person for the post.

The British and American authorities are desperately trying to conceal their defeat off the Solomons. Spanish newspapers are writing of the great effect the Battle off the Solomons will have on the Pacific Nations.

The fate of Egypt is believed to be already decided, as the British Navy has lost its only aircraft carrier Eagle left in the Mediterranean, and the great convoy sent to aid Egypt was sunk in the Mediterranean. Also, the attitude of Arabs in connection with the Indian situation is demanding attention. At the same time, speculation is now rife as to how the oppressed races in West Asia, Central Asia and North Africa will act in the event India gains its independence.

ANTI-BRITISH DEMONSTRATIONS EXTEND TO 4 INDIAN PROVINCES; 18,000 WORKERS GO ON STRIKE

Entire People Rise in Unison to Fight Oppressors

ALL SUPPORT GANDHI

Sentiment Against Britain Is Also Growing Rapidly In Egypt

The entire united peoples of India have arisen at last in their supreme battle against British oppression for their independence under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, declares a special dispatch from Bangkok received by Yomiuri-Hochi today, states Domei.

For the first time in the history of Indian revolt against Britain, the capitalists of the Chamber of Commerce in Bombay and New Delhi clearly indicated their sympathy toward the Indian masses despite persistent demands by the authorities to maintain a wartime production program for the factories, it is said.

It was added that those Indians who were shot by the police were Communists while half of the demonstrators who stormed the police stations in Bombay were members of the Muslim League, and from these facts it is now evident that the present struggle against Britain, is not being staged merely by one or a few parties but obviously entire India is combined in one behind the aged leader, Mahatma Gandhi.

There could be no compromise or half way solution for the Indians this time, the report said, declaring it would be complete independence for India.

Arabs Are Pro-Axis

Worsening of anti-British demonstrations in India and overwhelming Axis operations on the eastern and Egyptian fronts are giving spirited impetus to anti-British movements among the Arabian people, the Nichi Nichi reported from Berlin quoting American advices which reached the German capital through Lisbon, states Domei.

According to the Newsweek, a popular American newsweekly, the British in Egypt are readying for scorched-earth tactics in the face of an impendng Axis offensive, planning to raze the godown which contains cotton valued at $80,000,000 as well as other valuable goods.

The Egyptian people, the American journal is said to have asserted, are inwardly ready to welcome the advance of the Axis forces into Egypt and Egyptian students went the length to stage pro-Axis demonstrations.

An Egyptian army of 40,000 has been sent to guard bridges, dams, and other important points in place of the police. The anti-British sentiment of the Egyptians is mounting in direct proportion to the increase of Britain's support for the Jewry, the journal is reperted to have declared, adding the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, Amil el Husseniu, is as popular as ever.

The Jews in Palestine have been shivering under the shadow of an approaching war and of impending uprisings of the Arabians, the Newsweek is quoted as saying.

Among the Jewish population, Roosevelt's proposal for formation of a Jewish army has not been taken up seriously by the Jewish population, it is revealed, in view of the fact that Great Britain is in no position to offer arms and munitions to the projected Jewish army if it is formed.

As a result, 12,000 Jewish volunteers are participating in the Egyptian campaign as part of the British army.

Gandhi's Secretary Dies

Domei

LISBON, August 15.—The Bombay State Government announced today that Mahadev Desai, Mahatma Gandhi's secretary, died in prison, according to a Reuter's Bombay dispatch received here today.

NEW THAI ENVOY NAMED TO POST IN MANCHOUKUO

Major-General Luang Virayodha, Military Attache to the Thai Embassy here, who had been appointed new Minister to Manchoukuo, Saturday morning expressed his appreciation for hospitality and friendship extended by many Japanese during his stay in the capital when interviewed by a Domei correspondent at his residence in Shinryudo-cho Asabu-ku.

Major-General Virayodha will depart from Tokyo Station for his new post in Manchoukuo at 3 p.m. August 20, it is said.

British Duplicity in Indian Affairs Exposed By Spokesman of Japanese Military in China

Allies Have by Their Actions Proved That They Do Not Expect to Abide by Provisions Of Atlantic Charter

Domei

NANKING, August 15.—One who favors the unjust policy of Britain toward India is an enemy of all human beings, asserted Colonel Harushige Iwasaki, Spokesman of the Press Section of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China, today.

He pointed out that the United States and Britain based their policy of invading and exploiting groups of small Powers with a bait of freedom and independence, but their mask of peace has been thrown off with the development of the Indian independence movement and their phase of imperialism has been brought to light.

Recalling August 15 last year when President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill met on the Prince of Wales, which was sunk by Japanese aircraft off Malaya, soon after the outbreak of the war, and promised freedom and independence to weak Powers in their joint declaration, the Spokesman warned that it should not be forgotten that Churchill was the one who replied to the Indian movement of freedom and independence with gunfire.

He stated that it should not be overlooked that a group of small countries belonging to the Allies which admire ardently the joint declaration as the "Atlantic Charter," although facing the present state of affairs in India, are looking unconcerned on the outrageous activities of Britain.

Stranger than this is the attitude of the Chungking regime, he declared, pointing out that since it entitles its resistance as a war of racial emancipation and protection of freedom, it should be an earnest supporter of the Indian independence movement.

However, the Chungking regime only wants assistance from the Allies through India, he also pointed out, adding that whatever propaganda might be made by the Chungking regime which sticks at nothing to gain its end, no Indian would believe it.

Pointing out the fact that Chungking troops were forced by the British to bear the brunt of Japanese attacks on the Burma front and left behind on the battlefield to be annihilated by the Japanese, he said that they should have become aware of the true character of the British.

This notwithstanding, if Chungking authorities keep relying upon the Anglo-American Powers, their last man and last material will be utilized by the Anglo-American imperialism and they will be stigmatized forever as traitors of Asia, he concluded.

ABDUL KHAN'S MEN JOIN FREEDOM MOVE

100,000 Members of Red Shirt Legion of India Determined To Oust Britishers

Desperate and sanguinary struggle has been started by the Indian nation to get rid of the iron chain which for a few centuries in the past has bound her to a cold pillar in a dungeon, and the storm of the countrywide independence movement has been accelerated due to the participation in the independence movement of Abdul Khan, founder of the Red Shirt Legion with an immense army of followers, says the Nichi Nichi. The attention of the world is now being attracted to the result of Sunday's meeting of the Federation of all Mohammedans in India, for the meeting is expected to decide for or against the anti-British cooperation between the Hindus and Mohammedans who are setting aside the long friction between them for the sake of India's perfect independence.

The following is the gist of the story told by Kikuji Yonezawa, Director of the East Asia Research Institute and formerly Japanese Consul-General at Calcutta, about the recent movements of the Mohammedans:

"The friction between the Mohammedans and the Hindus was a great obstacle to the solution of the Indian problems but it is not all the Mohammedans in India that are against the Indian National Congress represented by the Hindus. Among the Mohammedans, there are some who, like Mohammed Ali Jinnah, are determined to construct Mohammedans' India. Others, however, like Maulana Kalam Azad, are desirous to realize the independence of India through the cooperation between the Mohammendans and the Hindus. In other words, the Mohammedans of India at present are divided into two different factions.

Mohammedan Leader

"Abdul Khan is a leader of the Mohammedans belonging to the Indian National Congress, and for a long time has been fighting for the construction of a joint front of the Mohammedans and Hindus.

"His participation in the independence movement, therefore, will create a far-reaching effect on the movement of all Mohammedans in India, who have remained quiet so far.

"In 1930, the Indian peasants when requested to start an unarmed non-obedience movement only, rose in arms and bravely fought against the British troops who had been detailed for the subjugation of those Mohammendans. The British troops experienced considerable difficulty on account of the stubborn resistance by the armed native peasants who were fighting under the command of the Red

(Continued on Page 2)

PHILIPPINES' SETUP SEEN SATISFACTORY

Complete Restoration of Order In Key Regions Reported—Resources Abundant

Domei

MANILA, August 13.—Japanese officials from various parts of the Philippines who are currently gathered here to take part in a conference of the military administration described reconstruction activities and industrial conditions throughout the Philippine Islands as "completely satisfactory."

The following is a combined text of the remarks of these officials regarding conditions in their respective areas:

In the area under the jurisdiction of the Baguio branch of the Military Administration, order has been completely restored, with the native inhabitants whole-heartedly cooperating with the Japanese authorities. Although fairly well developed agriculturally, the western coast of the Baguio area does not yield much rice.

However, in the eastern part of the area, cattle breeding is thriving while in North Luzon, where Baguio is situated, plenty of rice, Indian corn, peanuts and peanut-oil are produced. While no particular natural resource are available in the central mountain districts, dense green forests are awaiting exploitation and natural facilities for heavy generation of electricity are available.

The area under the jurisdiction of the branch of the Military Administration includes a population of six million of whom 160,000 live in Cebu, 70,000 in Iloilo, and 40,000 in Bakolod. From the standpoint of cultural advance and civilization, the Cebu area is said to be higher than Luzon or Mindanao.

The two islands of Leyte and Panay, which are famous for sugar production, had 18 sugar mills before the outbreak of the present war. Most of these mills have been restored to working order and the two islands are producing large quantities of sugar and alcohol. The district is also rich in mineral resources.

In Mindanao Island, full use is being made of the rivers in the transportation of the island's many products. Hemp, flax, rice, cotton and other products are grown on this island. The coast along Sarangani Bay, the eastern coast of Davao Bay, Basilan Island and other sections are well-known cattle-raising centers. Before the outbreak of the present war, 200,000 head of cattle were reported in this area. However, there has been a slight decrease since then.

In pre-war days, several scores of lumber mills were in operation in the Mindanao area, with the Davao districts being one of the greatest production districts for

(Continued on Page 2)

British Finding Situation Now Well-Nigh Out Of Control

UPRISING INCREASING

Death Penalty to Be Meted Out To People Who Destroy Railroads

Special to the Nichi Nichi

LISBON, August 15.—The anti-British uprising has extended to the central provinces and four railway stations were destroyed in that area, it is reported by the Associated Press from India.

In the province of Madras, the uprising has extended to the entire province, and at Calcutta, 18,000 Indian workers refused to return to their factories.

Preparations are now being made to stage a great demonstration in six cities of India on August 16, and what step the British authorities would take in connection with such an extensive demonstration is being closely watched, the report also said.

British Regret Step

Special to the Nichi Nichi

ZURICH, August 14.—Although the British authorities are announcing that the disturbance in India was already subsiding, they have not succeeded in hiding their own uneasiness and concern about the situation in India.

Some portion of the British public are expressing fear that too extreme oppression might drive Indians to strengthen their anti-British front.

A London cable to a Berlin newspaper said:

"Even Indians, who had formerly opposed Mahatma Gandhi and fully supported the British Empire in the execution of the present war, are now obliged to become anti-British because of the present oppressive attitude of the British authorities. That the Indian Government enforced the rule of whipping Indians joining the anti-British demonstration has further worsened the situation, and this has greatly increased London's worries.

"This new humiliating measure has further heightened the resentment and anger of the Indians. The London public has now come to entertain doubt as to the possibility of quickly suppressing the Indian agitation at its beginning, and is now worried about the future development of the anti-British movement."

It is believed that this tone of the British public opinion is influenced by the fact that the cruel British oppression in India has met with disfavor even among the allies of Britain.

Death Penalty Decreed

Domei

LISBON, August 15.—Indicating desperation on the part of the British authorities over the spreading of anti-British movement throughout India, a decree of death penalty against demonstrators who destroy railways or other public facilities was issued by the British military authorities, according to a New Delhi dispatch received here today.

All Indians participating in the civil disobedience movement, exclusive of those condemned to the death penalty, will be whipped before the public, according to the new decree.

Intensifying their measures of oppression upon the Indian people, the British authorities also announced that a whole village or hamlet will be severely punished in case any anti-British activities occur there, it was said.

No Hunger Strike Yet

Mahatma Gandhi who is now imprisoned at the Aga Khan's Palace near Poona has not yet commenced his hunger strike and he is taking his goat's milk, fruits and corn, reports a Nichi Nichi dispatch from Zurich.

Mahatma Gandhi makes it a point to receive medical examination every day and remains silent, presumably carefully contemplating his future plan for his anti-British campaign, the Nichi Nichi reports.

He is reported to have replaced a machine woven mosquito net for a handwoven one and is keeping three goats from which to get his milk.

Although Britain is laboring under the greatest apprehension lest Mahatma Gandhi might start a hunger strike at any moment, he has not yet begun it, the Nichi Nichi said.

INFLUENCE OF WAR ON INDIA DESCRIBED

Principal Cities in Complete State of Emergency Due To Allied Defeats

Domei

RANGOON, August 15.—Conditions in the principal cities of India have undergone a complete change during the past several months as a result of the successive defeats the allied troops have suffered at the hands of the Japanese Forces, according to A. A. Mier, 29 year-old Indian merchant who has recently arrived here.

Mr. Mier reached Burma from Calcutta on the last civilian airplane to leave India for this region after the outbreak of hostilities in this sector of the world. He left Rangoon in the middle of December last year to visit his native home near Bombay, and after staying in his native town for about three months, visited Bombay in the middle of April this year.

"When I passed through Bombay on the way to my native home," the Indian youth observed, "conditions were normal there. However, I was surprised to find the city under complete wartime conditions when I visited it during April.

"At the pier there were some 100 ships which were said to have arrived from Calcutta to seek shelter. Refugees were arriving from Bengal Province every day, with the result that the population of Bombay rapidly increased.

"At that time members of the Indian National Congress Party had already become active, and lecture meetings were held by them at various places in Bombay. Textile workers at various manufactories and wharfmen were crying for a strike."

Calcutta Is like Bombay

Toward the end of April, the Indian youth left Bombay for Calcutta, to find the city in a completely changed condition. He observes that before the outbreak of hostilities, Calcutta had a population of some 1,300,000 persons, which was reduced by one-half at the time of his last visit there. Business in the commercial center of the city was discontinued, and trenches were dug here and there, with British and Australian soldiers patrolling the streets. The Indian youth also observed that airplanes were conducting practice flights every day, and many people were leaving the city for safer places.

With reference to the British agents' efforts to play down the importance of developments in the war situation, the Indian youth observed that the press in Calcutta described the defeat of the allied troops in Burma as a strategic retreat.

Large number of wounded soldiers were sent back from the front lines to Calcutta, but the public was prevented from gleaning any knowledge as to the number of trains which carried the wounded soldiers.

With great difficulty the Indian youth obtained passage on the last civilian plane to leave Calcutta for Burma after the outbreak of hostilities, and reached Myitkyina in the northern section of Burma from the Dum Dum airport on May 2. The passage cost him 513 rupees, which was almost double the rate prevailing before the outbreak of hostilities, the Indian youth declared. From Myitkyina, he traveled southward under the protection of the Japanese military authorities, reaching this city recently.

ASIA DEVELOPMENT BODY TO BE ESTABLISHED SOON

Association to Be Set Up on August 20 With Count Arima As President

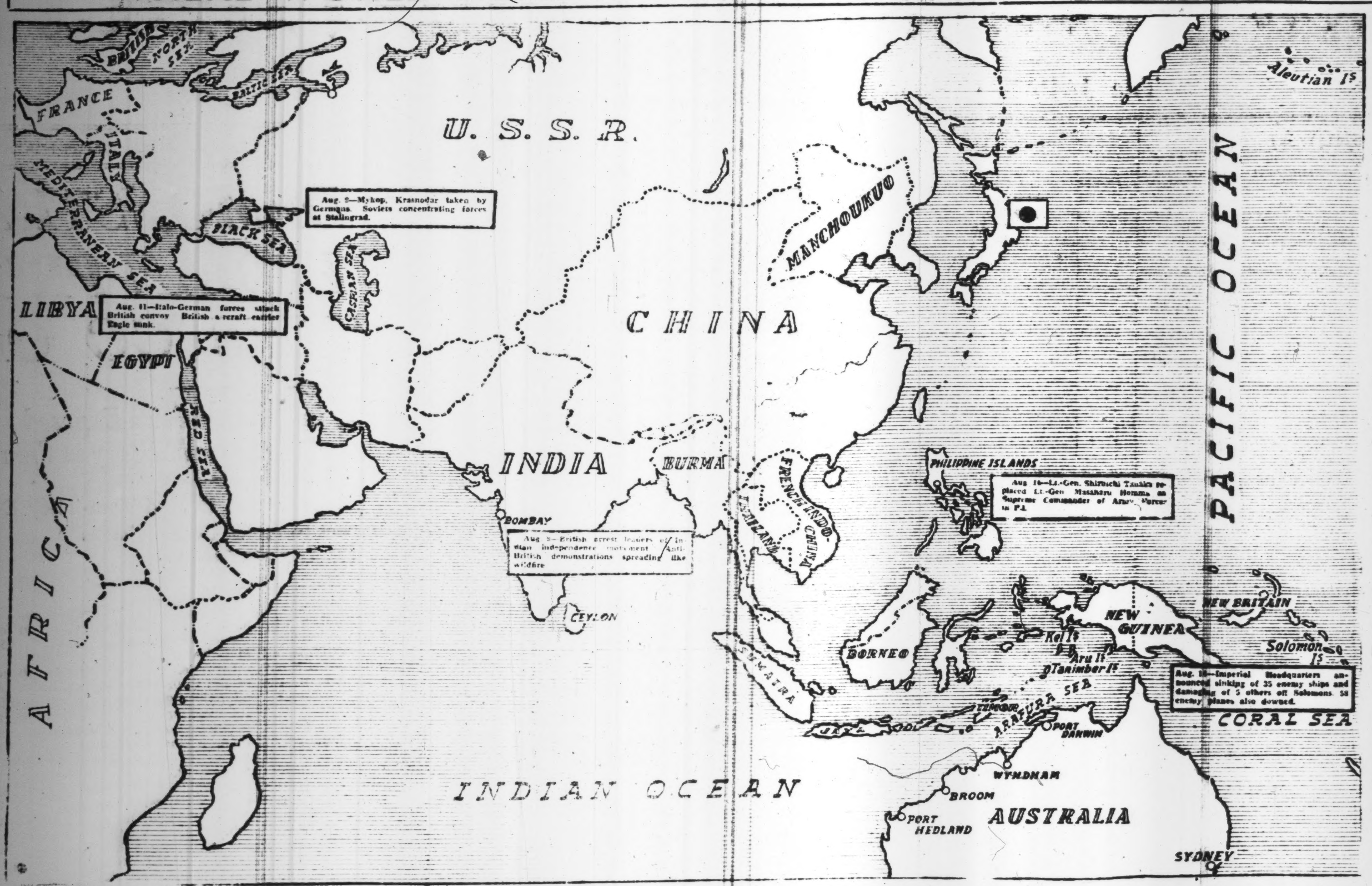
Under the presidency of Count Yoriyasu Arima, the East Asia Exploitation Association will shortly be created for East Asia, particularly the Southern Regions, states Domei.

Those who are engaged in exploitation work abroad will be utilized by the Association under the authorities guidance.

The Association will formally come into existence on August 20, and will be announced at 10 o'clock on the morning of the same day at the Dai Toa Kaikan, Marunouchi.

Establishing its office in the Oriental Colonization Building, Uchisaiwai-cho, Marunouchi, the Association will at the outset, compile a list of men with overseas exploitation experience, this being necessary in order to comply with various Government requests.

WHERE WORLD ATTENTION WAS FOCUSED LAST WEEK



ABDUL KHAN'S MEN JOIN FREEDOM MOVE

(Continued From Page 1)

Shirt Legion, which was a party of well-trained militia and was known as a force of the God. The Red Shirt Unit at first comprised 2,000 men only. During the armed clash with the British troops, it grew up into a large force of 25,000 armed men. In order to stop the uprising, the British authorities arrested Abdul Khan, which, however, made the situation more dangerous. The Mohammedans, exasperated at the arrest of their leader, fought bravely, eventually compelling the British authorities to dispatch a superior armed force of 75,000 men to restore peace and order.

Has 100,000 Members

"At present, the Red Shirt Unit consists of 100,000 Mohammedans who are prepared to lay down their lives for the sake of Allah and their country.

"Even at this very moment, the British authorities are trying to defeat the independence movement by the India National Congress utilizing the influence of the Mohammedans under Mohammed Ail Jinnah. But it is highly doubtful whether the Mohammedans will play the cat's paw once more for the British authorities. They are already too wise to be deceived by the cunning diplomacy of the British authorities. The Red Shirt Unit has now risen for the independence of India with the hearty support of the masses of the Indian people.

"The world is now watching the result of Sunday's meeting of all the Mohammedans of India, which virtually will decide the fate of India."

2 NAVAL OFFICERS KILLED

Reported Met Deaths While Engaged in Battle in South Seas

It was officially announced Saturday that two Naval officers were killed while engaged in battle in the South Sea Area, their names being Engineer Lieutenant-Commander Yoshio Nakata who was killed on May 25, and Paymaster-Lieutenant Kojiro Tsuchihashi who fell a victim on July 5, states Domei.

Lieutenant-Commander Nakata was born in Hyogo Prefecture. After graduating from the Naval Engineering College in 1934, he served on board the Yakumo, Samidare, and Aoba. He is survived by his wife and mother.

Lieutenant Tsuchihashi was born in Tokyo Prefecture. Upon his graduation from the University of Commerce in 1941, he was appointed Assistant-Paymaster. Later he served on the warships, Naka and Wakaba.

THE PAST WEEK IN REVIEW

Great Naval Victory Off Solomons

In a great naval battle eclipsing in magnitude all previous engagements in the War of Greater East Asia, the invincible Japanese Naval Forces sank a total of 25 warships and 10 transports, and heavily damaged four warships and one transport of a combined Anglo-American fleet off the Solomon Islands. Furthermore, 58 enemy planes were shot down. The encounter started on August 7. Japanese losses were comparatively light, 21 planes gallantly crashing into their objectives as human piloted bombs and two cruisers being slightly damaged. The cruisers, however, are able to continue a fighting cruise.

New Chief For Army in P.I.

A new Supreme Commander of the Army Forces in the Philippines has been appointed in Lieutenant-General Shizuichi Tanaka who will succeed Lieutenant-General Masaharu Homma. The new Supreme Commander brings to the task before him a great wealth of experience of actual warfare. He is a hero of the battle of Ichang in the China Affair and was prominently mentioned in a citation issued by the commander of the corps to which he then belonged. Lieutenant-General Homma, who performed his duties as chief of the Army Forces in the P.I. areas with such distinction, will take up a new position of importance.

British Aircraft Carrier Sunk

During the past week Britain and America suffered naval losses not only in East Asiatic waters but also in the Mediterranean. The first defeat in European waters came on August 11 when a German submarine torpedoed and sank the 22,500-ton aircraft carrier Eagle. Two days later, German and Italian planes scored a smashing victory when they badly crippled the British aircraft carrier Furious and an American carrier of the Wasp type. In addition, nine transports were sunk and nine other vessels, including warships, damaged.

Further Honor Granted Army Units

Further honor has been granted the brave Army Forces which were responsible for the success of the Malay campaign, it was announced by the War Ministry early this week. The honors, which were issued in the forms of citations, were granted by Lieutenant-General Tomoyuki Yamashita, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in the Malay area to the Ogaki Unit and the Noguchi and Shimada Tank Units.

Meanwhile, the War Ministry also announced that citations had also been issued by Lieutenant-General Yamashita to the Asai and Itaya sections of the Watanabe Unit which during the blitz advance on Singapore, died glorious deaths acting as human bullets.

Throne Hears of Airmen's Bravery

August 12 was another red-letter day for the Imperial Navy, it being announced that the exploits of the 1st and 2nd Raiding Units of the Navy's air arm, to which a citation had been issued by Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, had been brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor. The citation was awarded for the great results obtained by these Units in the attack on Pearl Harbor at the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

Wang Grants Special Interview

In a special interview granted to the Japan Times correspondent in Nanking, President Wang Ching-wei, for the first time, expressed his views on the Indian independence problem. Japan, India and China must unite, the President declared, to crush British imperialism. Mr. Wang also said that he wholeheartedly supports Premier General Hideki Tojo's policy toward India.

Indians Rise As Leaders Arrested

Following the ruthless arrest by the British officials of Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru and Maulana Azad immediately after the Congress Party had passed a resolution demanding absolute freedom from the British yoke, patriotic Indians rose to a man in protest and the entire country was thrown into turmoil. Heretofore passive resistance developed into violence as workers staged strike after strike and angry demonstrators clashed with the police. In Bombay, all schools have been closed and the people have been prohibited from going out after 7:30 p.m. All electric cars and buses are at a standstill. The police, meanwhile, have adopted the most drastic measures in their attempt to quell the uprising, using firearms and tear gas. No complete figures are as yet available, but a rough estimate puts the number of victims of ruthless British measures at over 4,000 killed and wounded.

Another Exchange Ship Sails

Another Japanese exchange ship, the Kamakura Maru, has left Japan for Lourenco Marques. With the Rising Sun banner and White Cross markings plainly visible on her sides and funnel, the giant liner sailed from Yokohama on August 10. Included among those aboard is Tamao Sakamoto, newly-appointed Japanese Minister to Switzerland. At Shanghai, 906 nationals of Britain, the Netherlands and Belgium will be taken aboard.

Shanghai Incident Anniversary

The Shanghai Incident of August 13, 1937, was recalled in that city on Thursday when the fifth anniversary of its outbreak was observed. The Incident is considered significant as marking the "first page of the War of Greater East Asia." High tribute to the Japanese heroes who sacrificed their lives during the fighting, meanwhile, was paid by Commander Shiba, veteran of the campaign, who took part in the action which culminated in the routing of a large enemy force by the Japanese Landing Party and the successful occupation of Chouchiachai, the enemy's stronghold.

Cabinet Personnel to Be Cut

As another important step for the consolidation of the national structure which has been set up to ensure absolute victory in the War, the Government at its regular Cabinet meeting on August 11 formally adopted a plan calling for a 30 per cent reduction of the number of certain Government officials and employes. The new measure will go into force on and after October 1. The necessary regulations concerning the proposed abolition and merger of sections, departments, bureaux and boards of the various Ministries and prefectural governments are likely to be submitted to the Privy Council for consideration early next month.

Hori Denounces British Acts

Denouncing Britain's wholesale arrest of Indian leaders in no uncertain terms, Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information, described the British move as a "most foolish and stupid act," in a statement issued on August 10. The arrest was an outright violation of the Anglo-American pledges in the Atlantic Charter respecting "the right of each people to choose their form of Government," stressed Mr. Hori.

Later in the week, at his conference with foreign correspondents, Mr. Hori stressed that Japan cannot tolerate the Britishers utilizing India as the Allies' base for their war purposes.

Burma Rail Service Resumed

Thanks to the efforts extended by the Imperial Forces in their reconstruction work and the active cooperation rendered by the native inhabitants, passenger service on the railway running between Rangoon and Mandalay was resumed on August 10.

PHILIPPINES' SETUP SEEN SATISFACTORY

(Continued From Page 1)

lumber. The districts adjacent to Basilan Island are replete with fishing grounds. The whole locality being an inexhaustible mine of marine products, it will be possible to supply Japan with an immense supply of fish when cold-storage ships are made available. An immense quantity of mineral deposits still remains unexploited in Davao and other districts. At present, however, there is no large-scale industry in the Davao although there are veneer manufacturing and packing plants.

As in pre-war days, Japanese are engaged in the cultivation of hemp in the Davao region. However, those Japanese who, before the war, were dealing in sundry goods in the northern part of Mindanao are now growing vegetables in cooperation with the military authorities.

ECONOMIC STABILITY RESTORED IN MALAYA

Inhabitants Admire Efficiency Of Japanese Military Administration

The economic reconstruction of the Malay Peninsula is going on at full speed, thanks to the efforts of the Japanese Military Administration. The account of the progress made in various fields, such as in the money market, productive industry, traffic facilities and general economic life of the people, was dispatched from Shonan to Domei, which follows:

The rubber plantations which were destroyed during the battle have been restored through the efforts of the technicians sent out early in May by the Japanese Rubber Corporation and also through the adoption of the superior techniques. Very recently another party has been dispatched to Shonan by the same Corporation. With the cooperation of the native people, increased production of rubber is expected in the future. With other plantations being rehabilitated, the wartime rubber production promises a rosy future.

Japanese Banks Opened

As to the money market, two Japanese banks, the Yokohama Specie Bank and the Bank of Taiwan were opened, two months after the occupation of the city by the Japanese Forces. These two banks enabled smooth circulation of money, and thus played a big role in prompting the re-construction of the city. Not only this, the stability in the money market checked the spread of inflation and gave the inhabitants of the city a feeling of economic stability. In June the Kanan Bank was also opened. According to the statement of accounts made in July, the total aggregate deposits of all the banks mounted to more than $20,000,000. The Southern Region Development Depository was opened on July 1. The six banks under the management of the Overseas Chinese recently resumed their business under the guidance of the Japanese Military Administration.

Income Shows Gain

The financial condition of Malaya is therefore favorable, the income tax and other forms of taxes are kept at the same rate as that of pre-war time. According to the financial reports sent in from all the prefectures at the end of March, the income is showing a surplus over the expenditure. The first period extraordinary working budget was successfully adopted in the months of April, May and June. In the next quarterly budget for the months of July, August, and September, a considerable amount of expenditure is calculated for the reconstruction of various industries, traffic facilities, communications service, and engineering works. The expense for the rehabilitation work is to be supplied by the income from tax levied on patented articles such as matches and tobacco.

In the sphere of railway traffic facilities, the lines running from east to west were rehabilitated soon after the Japanese occupation of the peninsula. From July 1, the train connecting Shonan and Bangkok, and the line running on the eastern coast began their services. Also from July 1, passenger trains resumed operation. With the coastal marine transportation operating again, foodstuffs and other commodities from Java and Sumatra are being imported for the consumption of the people. The future prosperity of the city depends a great deal on the development of the coastal marine service.

Communication facilities such as the wireless service and the telephone service have been completely restored by the Japanese Army and practically all business transactions are being carried on by telephones.

FUTURE WOMEN LEADERS OF EAST ASIA SOUGHT

500,000 Japanese Girls to Receive Training From Nippon Youth Association

A plan for training and guiding 500,000 girl members of the Dai-Nippon Youth Association as the future leaders of Greater East Asia is now proposed by the Association.

For attaining this objective the Empire will be divided into several blocs, and in each bloc there will be organized the local East Asia Council to give necessary training to the members in the district.

It is also proposed that at every town and village there will be established an "East Asia Room" where all materials for acquainting the members with the conditions and life in all East Asian countries will be exhibited. Selected members will be sent to inspect the colonies in Manchoukuo and also to the Southern areas.

It is the intention of the Association fully to train and guide the young girls of Japan to be fit for their future activity in developing Greater East Asia.

German Forces Take City of Georgyevsk

(Continued From Page 1)

tain range and the Soviet Army in the oil field region resorted to scorched earth tactics.

In this connection, the German military authorities were optimistic, holding that the scorched earth tactics would not greatly damage the oil field and oil.

Envisaging the imminent fall of Novorossisk naval port, the Soviet forces have been faced with another crisis, the announcement added. If the Soviet forces lose the naval port, they will have only Batum and Poti ports left for the base of the Soviet Black Sea Fleet.

The port, however, having no harbor facilities as naval ports, the Soviet naval fleet is doomed to ruin, thus, making the fate of the Caucasus reach the final stage.

Page Returns to Sydney

Domei

LISBON, August 15.—Sir E.C.G. Page, Australian Envoy to Britain and former Australian Minister for Commerce, arrived at Sydney today on his return voyage from Britain, according to a Sydney dispatch.

British Evacuees From Japan Make Merry But Craigie Has Bad Case of the Blues

Domei

SHONAN CITY, August 14.—Amid the gaiety of concerts, dance parties, card games and deck golf, with which the returning Britishers aboard the Tatuta Maru enjoyed themselves from Yokohama to this port, Sir Robert Craigie alone always appeared with a solemn and sad countenance, confining himself most of the time to his cabin, it was revealed when the vessel touched and left this port today.

Amusing was the fluency with which so many of the children spoke Japanese, and indeed queer to find Sir Robert's secretary practicing Japanese calligraphy in the saloon.

The passengers seemed quite disconcerned about the fact that this port, formally Britain's stronghold in East Asia, was now in the hands of the Japanese, and song and laughter could be heard throughout the ship.

The vessel is scheduled to reach Lourenco Marques on August 18, where it will take on Japanese diplomats and counsellor officials from England, India and Australia and arrive here sometime at the end of the month.

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NIPPON UNITS FIGHT BOTH DAY AND NIGHT

Darkness Never An Obstacle, Says Major-General Sakurai—MacArthur Warned U.S.

That General Douglas MacArthur, former Commander-in-Chief of the American forces in the Philippines, on the eve of his flight to Australia sent a telegram to President Roosevelt admitting that "Japanese troops are born fighters and trained for war" against whom the American forces would have no chance to win, was revealed by Major-General Chuon Sakurai in an article appearing in the latest issue of the Bungeishunju magazine.

Major-General Sakurai disclosed that General MacArthur took the trouble to send the above-mentioned telegram not once, but twice.

Commenting upon the remarks made by General MacArthur regarding the quality of the Japanese soldier, the Major-General, who is well-known for his war novel, "Human Bullets," dealing with the battle of Port Arthur in the Russo-Japanese War, declared that although Japanese troops are not born to fight, it is true that they are thoroughly trained for war. He pointed out that the training of the Japanese soldier knows no distinction between day and night, and expressed the opinion that MacArthur apparently realized at the eleventh hour that the Japanese troops were too much for the American troops to handle. He continued:

"A French officer who took part in World War I once told one of his war experiences. One dark night while he was standing as a sentinel he saw enemy soldiers crawling forward on the ground and he charged into the attackers only to find that what he had believed to be soldiers were really cabbages. This episode is supposed to be true.

"Another story. A sentinel suddenly saw a dark object appearing before him. Instantly, he made a bayonet charge. The bayonet broke. The 'enemy' stood motionless. It was a tree.

"The night watch is a trying experience. What are those black spots? Are they enemy soldiers or piles of earth? Are they hills or forests, enemy or friend troops? All these questions do not come out of mere fear. On one occasion, soldiers mistook a river for a road and kept walking into the river.

"War does not draw a line between day and night. Whenever an attack begins, be it day or night, rain or sunshine, fighting follows. If the enemy sallies forth, it should be counter-attacked. Fighting is launched without waiting for the enemy to come. To those who think that men should drink, dance and sleep at night, nocturnal fighting must be a trouble and ordeal.

"A certain war captive said that the Japanese troops must have been taking night for day. Like foreign soldiers, Japanese soldiers too, are men and equally cannot see in the dark. Training makes the difference.

"Before the Japanese troops attacked Hongkong they went through practice attacks against the British naval base. The practice was done 'at night.' There was no 'day' before them. To these Japanese troops 'night' lasted for 24 hours. Hardly had the sun rose than the 'night' began. The attack of Hongkong was practised from morning as if it were night. When Hongkong Island met their eyes, Japanese soldiers exclaimed, 'This is Hongkong, eh?' There was something absolute in their confidence in victory when they said this at the first sight of Hongkong. 'This is Hongkong, eh?'—the expression is brief, but such an expression can hardly be uttered without confidence. They must have been working under the belief that the practice they had gone through so far on their way to Hongkong should be applied intact to the actual attack. Day practice is not so hard, but night practice is hard, because efforts are spent to make night practice more effective than day practice. 'We now can see in the dark,' said an officer when the night practice was in full swing. Before soldiers are able to tell cabbages from men, they must undergo hard night training. If the enemy soldiers heard that the Japanese troops were carrying out 'night' practice even during daytime, they would surely be amazed. But they would simply be amazed and would never think of doing as the Japanese soldiers do.

"Night warfare has been emphasized in Japan since the days of the Sino-Japanese War, 1894-95. Judging from the progress of ordnance, it was believed that future wars would be won only by nocturnal warfare. Guerilla warfare or attack of bandits does not come to the category of what I mean 'night warfare.' It is a little better than the rampancy of petty thieves. Night warfare is essential in that it is carried out by a major corps and that a large corps moves like a single man. During the Russo-Japanese War the Japanese attacked Wanpaoshan with only one division. World strategists were amazed at this desperate attempt.

"Chungking troops, American and British troops do not fight in an impressive manner. Night warfare is unimaginable for them. As was instanced in Malaya, the Philippines and Burma, they shrank from night warfare and this was taken advantage of by Japanese troops who beat them at all quarters. There were one or two foreign countries who encouraged the practice of night attacks, after the Russo-Japanese War, but the policy was laid aside shortly afterward. They would rather dance than practise night attacks, it appears.

"The Japanese seem to be gifted with excellent skill in night attacks. Their ancient war history is replete with instances of a successful mobilization of a large army at night and the consequent occupation of strongholds before dawn. This was so with the Battles of Sekigahara, Anegawa and Kawanakajima. The creation of the 'Night Japanese Army' of today owes a great deal to the lessons of ancient Japanese warriors.

"Night is everything to this army, just as the Japanese Navy has a tradition for hard working, as demonstrated in the popular song: 'Monday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Friday,' which means that Japanese sailors know no Sunday or Saturday, the Japanese Army goes by a week of its own:

'Night, Night, Night, Night, Night, Night, Night.'"

JAPANESE SAILORS BRAVE HEAT

Despite the blistering heat in the Southern Regions, the gallant men of Japan's invincible Navy, attend to their duties as usual.—(Passed by the Navy Ministry.)

SOLOMONS DEFEAT TERRIFIES ALLIES

Combined British-U.S. Forces Dealt Sledge-Hammer Blow, Says Commentator

With reference to the brilliant war results attained in the naval battle off the Solomon Islands announced Friday, Masanori Ito, well-known naval critic, said Saturday that the outcome has definitely turned unfavorable for the Allies, according to Domei.

The fact that the Japanese Navy sank 35 enemy warships, severely damaged five, and shot down 58 enemy airplanes, has deeply moved the Japanese nation and terrified the Americans and British.

The receipt of the news of the glorious war results, Mr. Ito said, was convincing proof of the strength of the Japanese Navy and power of the Air Force.

Although it is difficult to surmise why the enemy advanced toward the Japanese occupied areas with a large convoy, it is clear that they attempted to recapture the Solomon Islands, in parallel with the dispatch of reinforcements to Australia and New Guinea, Mr. Ito added.

Judging from the fact that 10 transport ships were sent to the bottom, it seems that the enemy had intentions of landing forces on Japanese occupied areas.

In connection with landing operations, Mr. Ito revealed, annihilation of land and air forces is vitally necessary, as demonstrated by the Imperial Japanese Forces in the current war. In this operation, no blunder has been committed by the invincible Japanese Forces, disclosed Mr. Ito. In the initial attempt by the enemy, however, the combined forces of the United States and Britain were dealt a sledge-hammer blow.

It is noteworthy, that numbers of large enemy cruisers guarded the transport ships on this occasion. As 10 A-class and four B-class cruisers were sunk or severely damaged, their loss in cruisers is extremely large, Mr. Ito said.

Despite the fact that the enemy planned to decrease Japan's naval power through the Washington and London conference, the naval battle off the Solomon Islands has turned the tables, Japan's loss being infinitesimal, Mr. Ito added.

In conclusion, Mr. Ito said that enemy forces may surge back from Australia and New Zealand with added strength, but the invincible Japanese Navy will not be taken unawares.

Shanghai Health Chief Named

SHANGHAI—Dr. Yoshiaki Tashiro has been appointed Commissioner of Public Health of the Shanghai Municipal Council in succession to Dr. J. H. Jordan, who has retired.

Big Ship Losses Suffered by British In Mediterranean

Domei

BERLIN, August 16.—German military quarters announced Saturday night, in a supplementary communique to Saturday's German War Bulletin that only small remnants of the transports, which formed the great British convoy in the Mediterranean, were able to reach Malta in a badly damaged condition. The escorting warships, which managed to escape destruction, returned to Gibraltar, said the same quarters, thus sealing the fate of the British convoy. Systematic and efficient cooperation between German and Italian sea and air forces has again proven that the British can only supply their positions in the Mediterranean at very great risks, concluded the German communique.

Wings of the Navy

(Continued From Page 4)

to its morale while it was in the process of being reinforced and reorganized.

It might be mentioned that the re-occurrence of the word "uncertain" when referring to the number of enemy planes reported destroyed in an air battle results from the fact that during the heat of battle the pilots who later make their reports have not the time nor the inclination to follow the falling machines to see that they are in fact destroyed for they are busily engaged in seeking new opponents after shooting down one.

Was Small of Stature

First Lieutenant Shigeo Takuma, who was posthumously promoted to Lieutenant-Commander, was a native of Ogori Village, Mii District, Fukuoka Prefecture. He was rather small of build, but he was of an intrepid and daring nature, burning with an intense fighting spirit. Yet, he was very kind-hearted to his subordinates and ever held the trust of both his superiors and his men. At the outbreak of the China Affair he was forced reluctantly to remain in Japan, and deploring the irony of his situation, even before his orders to go to the front arrived, he settled all his affairs and eagerly looked for the day when such orders would come. On December 1, 1937, the much-awaited orders came, and by the afternoon of the same day he was off for the front without delay.

However, following his arrival in China, fortune willed that this high-spirited, aggressive young lieutenant should not meet with any formidable enemy, so on the occasion of any scheduled air raid he would rush to his commanding officer with a request to participate in it.

From this determined, courageous fighting spirit, he was imbued with the desire to fight to the end and not to give his life cheaply to the enemy. When Lieutenant Takuma finally attained his long-cherished hope in this great air battle, not only for him but for the Imperial Japanese Navy Air Arm it was most unfortunate and regrettable that he should die, but he and First-class Aviation Pilot Toshio Ochi, a native of Rafu Village, Kagami District, Kochi Prefecture, who was posthumously promoted to the rank of Third-class Aviation Warrant Officer, fought brilliantly and died bravely in this great air battle over Nanchang.

That glorious battle between the 18 machines of the daring Takuma fighter squadron against overwhelming odds and that in 30 minutes they downed 42 enemy planes became the highest record for air battles in the China Incident.

Lieutenant-Commander Takuma can truly sleep a hero's sleep.

JAPANESE TRAINING FILIPINO POLICEMEN

Three Months' Courses Opened To Make Them Competent Officers in Islands

For preservation of peace and order in the city of Manila, well-trained policemen of high quality are urgently required. In view of this need, the Japanese Military Administration is at present conducting a special three months' training course with the purpose of training the native policemen, so that they become competent workers under the new Japanese administration. All orders are given out in the Japanese language, while the regulations of their daily life are as strict as those observed in the military life in Japan Proper, but all the trainees look happy and are in high spirits.

With the improvement of the quality and status of the policemen, peace and order in the city will be further secured, related a Miyako correspondent in Manila, who recently witnessed the actual training going on. The details of the training course and the attitude of the trainees were dispatched as follows:

In the city of Manila the policemen standing by police stations painted in a creamy color are smart figures armed with pistols and batons on their sides. They wear khaki helmets. On their left arms, they wear bands on which "Junsa" (Policeman) is written in Japanese. They are amiable and kind, smiling to the pedestrians, but they lack strictness and dignity most needed for persons in their place.

Opened Since June

With the purpose of training the native policemen on the line of Japanese principles and regulations, the Military Administration opened a special training course on June 1 to be terminated by the end of this month. One of the high schools in the city was chosen for the site where some 50 trainees and some Japanese military men are living together while the training is going on. Day after day, voices of the native trainees giving commands in Japanese are sounded through the leafy acasia trees. Their movements are so quick and their attitude so sincere that they do not look like the same persons as before. The sincerity and enthusiasm of the instructors must have influenced them and succeeded in making them different persons.

Most of the trainees were chosen and sent by the now defunct Filipino Police Administration and others are graduates of various universities, and some are former military officers. The chief of the Police Affairs Department is acting as the head of the training school.

The schedule of the day starts at 6 a.m. and after the roll-call the regular class starts at 8 a.m. and ends at 4:30 p.m. After supper, they have study hour from 7 to 8 p.m. when they again gather for Japanese lessons. They go to bed exactly at 10 p.m.

Prior to the war, the policemen in the Philippines were employed by respective prefectures, towns and villages. Their pay was very low, but in spite of that fact they seemed to have been able to be well groomed. It is not too much to say that they all had bad reputation for their hidden conducts. The American democratic ideals must have degenerated their character to such an extent that bribery became very common among the Government officials. Consequently, they must be reformed before they take up any Government offices and become suitable leaders of the native inhabitants.

With the completion of the training course, much is expected in the future police administration under the guidance of the Japanese Military Administration.

Fundamental Ethics For Asia Discussed

(Continued from Page 4)

choukuo after their graduation from the Uchihara Training Institute in Japan. It is earnestly desired that the best of the Japanese girls will be mated to them. I think the writer is not the only one to expect with great pleasure that the new Japanese race will come out of them.

We are now witnessing such a wonderful ascendency of Japan as we have never seen in the history of the world. The establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere which we had dreamed of realizing in the future is now actually happening before our very eyes. In order to achieve this mission successfully an increase in population is necessary.

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Press Comments

Sunday, August 16

ASAHI—Promotion of Normal School
YOMIURI-HOCHI—Indian Independence and East Asia Races
KOKUMIN—Lesson of War Heroes

Promotion of Normal Schools

ASAHI—On August 14, the Education Ministry announced the outline of a new policy for improving the normal school system, and this is to be put into effect from the next fiscal year.

Even in wartime the education of the people should never be neglected as it was clearly manifested in the Imperial message given by the Emperor Meiji during the Russo-Japanese war. Then His Majesty the Emperor also granted an Imperial Rescript to students.

The elementary education forms the basis of the national educational system. It is very important to educate and guide 12,000,000 young children, and it is national school teachers who form the basic element in the elementary education. In the proposed new plan, the treatment of national school teachers is to be improved, and they are also required to show higher qualifications.

A plan for improving the educational system has been studied by the Education Ministry authorities since last year. The proposed plan is to promote the status of normal schools to that of colleges, while at present they have only the middle school standing. New normal schools will have three years' preparatory course, to which the graduates of the higher course of the National Schools will be admitted.

From the beginning of April next year, when the new normal school system will be enforced, normal colleges will be placed under the supervision of the Education Ministry, while at present normal schools are under the control of respective prefectures.

One important point in the educational system is that all teachers must be contented in their work. It is therefore hoped that in operating the new normal school system, attention would be given to the treatment of teachers so that they would be happy and contented in their work.

Indian Independence and East Asian Races

YOMIURI-HOCHI—Because of the oppression policy of the British Government, the anti-British movement has now started in all parts of India, and the entire people of India are now resolutely fighting for their independence. We are particularly caused to feel indignation in hearing the reports that innocent women and children of India are being killed by merciless British soldiers.

The Indian race, whatever be the scientific classification of the race might be, is a member of the East Asia races. Therefore when Indians have risen to free themselves from the cruel British yoke, all other races of East Asia have given full-hearted support.

Thus the most significant feature of the present uprising in India is that it is of a strong racial nature. It is proved by the fact that the entire Indian people are rising against the British rule, and Mohammedans on whom the British had depended as their own allies are joining the anti-British movement individually. Furthermore, Indian soldiers are rising against the British officers, and the Indian manufacturers are also supporting the anti British agitation.

Thus entire India has risen in one body against the British and naturally other peoples in East Asia are giving full support to the Indian independence movement. Indians resident at Hongkong, Shonan, Malaya and other parts of East Asia have declared the independence of India. But that is quite natural as they are Indians. Of the attitude of East Asian peoples to the Indian situation, it must be particularly mentioned that the Nanking and Thailand Governments have formally declared their support of the Indian independence movement. This is particularly notable as they are both independent States of East Asia.

Wang Ching-wei, head of the Nanking Government, declared on August 12 that the entire races of East Asia are supporting the independence movement of India. Furthermore on August 13, the Propaganda Minister of the Thailand Government said that upon the attainment of the complete independence by India, Thailand would immediately recognize the new Independent State of India. This is regarded as the first of the promise of recognition to the coming new state of India and thus it must have greatly impressed the Indian people.

Thus the independence of India has now become a topic for the entire races of East Asia, and this development has already caused considerable effects on West Asia and South Africa. Facing the entire anti-British sentiment of the entire East Asian peoples, the British Empire and the United States are now placed in utter consternation.

The attempted offensive on the Aleutian Islands and the Solomons is interpreted as their attempt to restrain India. But even such attempts are now entirely frustrated by the activities of the Japanese Forces, resulting in added glory to the record of the Japanese Forces.

Now all the people of East Asia are striving eagerly hand in hand for the liberation of East Asia.

Lesson on War Heroes

KOKUMIN—The particular achievements of the late Lieutenant Kazuyoshi Takahashi who died in the Malay operation was honored by a special citation by Lieutenant-General Tomoyuki Yamashita, Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Forces in Malaya, and the citation was brought to the notice of the Throne, it was announced by the War Ministry.

In the Malay operation, the late Lieutenant Takahashi made a great record for himself as the commander of a company. Though fatigued by many days' hard fighting and march, he proposed to his superior officer that a night attack should be made on the enemy. Upon being allowed to start on his night attack, he rushed into the enemy position with his company, and acted most bravely, and though he was killed in the combat, the result his company had gained greatly facilitated the execution of the Malay campaign.

Many other officers and men were cited for their glorious achievements. It is this determination to fight to death for the honor of the nation, and the willingness to fight under any difficulty that has brought the glorious victory of the Imperial Forces.

This spirit of sacrifice and determination to win must also be observed behind the gun. The lesson that is taught by many great war heroes will be fully remembered by all.

Japanese Exams Held

PEKING—The third annual examinations for proficiency in the Japanese language among Chinese employees of the Municipal Government of Peking was held, recently in the auditorium of the Municipal Government premises. There were 161 men and women sitting at the examinations. Those who pass the tests will be paid a monthly allowance for a year.

Vignettes of Bushido in Action

(Continued from Page 4)

household retainers fell prisoner in the first year of the campaign.

By order of Hideyoshi, these prisoners were set free a year later, though the wars were to continue another four years. The liberating of the enemy in the midst of war is, in itself, an act of mercy which redounds to the honor of Hideyoshi.

The erstwhile prisoners were escorted home. The nature of the treatment accorded them by their enemy Kiyomasa may be deduced from the letter which they wrote to their former custodian.

The letter, bearing the names of the two princes, their consorts and native attendants, says in effect that, ever since they were made prisoner on the twenty-fourth day of July of Bunroku 1 (1592) and held in custody in the castle occupied by Kiyomasa, they were attended to with all due respect and courtesy, being, besides, most generously and hospitably provided with food and clothing.

Letter of Gratitude

It goes on to add that, in virtue of Kiyomasa's representations to Hideyoshi, they were being sent back from Fusan to Seoul, and the "kindness and graciousness shown throughout were like that of the Buddha."

"If," concludes the documentary epistle, "any of our party should forget the benevolence extended to them, and act, in the least way, untrue to Japan and Kato Kiyomasa that would be going against 'the Right Way of Man,' and the gods of heaven and earth shall find out and punish the offender."

Such is the Japanese conception of one phase of the art of making making war, and it is based on Bushido.

It may interest the reader to know that the above letter exists today. It has been mounted in a Japanese scroll, a kakemono, and is said to be in the possession of the house of Marquis Tokugawa of the Kishu branch.

The story is related that Yorinobu, the founder of the Kishu branch of the Tokugawa family, married Kiyomasa's daughter. And she, being given the letter as a wedding present, brought the historical document to her husband's house, where it remains to this day.

Jews Lose Nationality

SHANGHAI—The German Consulate-General in Shanghai has requested the Shanghai Special Municipality to notify the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the effect that the Jews now living in China, as well as in other places outside German territories, have lost their German nationality as from November 26, 1941. The letter "J" on the passports of such Jews has been obliterated.

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— Morning —

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8:00 Summer National School Hour: "News for National Schools," by Niichi Okumura.
9:00 Wartime Housekeeping Hour: Dialogue on "Electric Power Distribution," by Takezaemon Shido and Announcer Hirota.
11:00 National School Teachers' Hour: Talk by Kenzo Kimura.

— Afternoon —

12:30 Noon Entertainment.
1:00 Narration: "Natural Feature of Burma Battle Fields," by Announcer Motohashi.
2:30 Workers' Hour: Music; Radio Exercise; Talk, "Sweat and Works," by Shuei Tsuda.
5:50 News; Music.

— Evening —

6:00 Children's Hour: News; Drama, "Meeting of North and South Animals" by Tadao Bessho and others.
6:30 Lecture; Music.
7:50 News from Germany.
8:00 Samurai Story: "Zuiken Kawamura" by Hakuryu Kanda; Farmers' Hour: "This Year's Wheat Production," by Kazuo Kurokawa.

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TOKYO, MONDAY, AUGUST 17, 1942

Chungking's Rift With Britain Over the Indian Question

The present disturbances in India, which Britain has brought upon herself by her own actions, have seriously crippled Britain's power of resistance against Japan. So adverse have been the effects from the military point of view of the Allies that the Government at Washington as well as the Chungking regime are reported to be showing grave dissatisfaction over the unintelligent oppressive measures taken by Britain against India. The great extent of the Chungking regime's dissatisfaction over Britain's drastic measures to suppress the Indian independence movement is clearly revealed in the comments of the Chung Yang Jih Pao and other semi-official and leading papers of Chungking.

The deep concern which the Chungking regime has come to have in the Indian problem ever since the outbreak of the current War of Greater East Asia is natural enough, for the stand of the Chungking government has come to possess an inseparably close dependence on India's every move. Not only has the greater portion of China been brought under the control of the Japanese Forces but the supply routes of the Chungking administration have also been entirely cut off. The capture of Hongkong and Singapore rendered the situation critical enough for Chungking, but the cutting off of even the Burma Route isolated Chungking even more completely than ever. Only India, remote and difficult of access from Chungking as it is, now remains the only country through which Chungking can possibly procure military supplies. Thus it is that Chiang Kai-shek has been taking unusual interest in the Indian problem.

As early as this spring, when the strained relations between Britain and India began to show signs of aggravation with the progressive development of the war, Chiang Kai-shek personally visited India in the hope of readjusting the relations between that country and Britain His attitude toward India, whether dictated by real sympathy or by considerations of policy, was at any rate considered to be friendly, and he is said to have gone so far as to state frankly that it would be advisable for Britain to accede to the Indian demands and thus settle the existing disputes between the two amicably. Such a settlement would of course have released energies for activities of a more direct military character. Due to Britain's uncompromising attitude, however, Chiang Kai-shek's visit failed to bring about any tangible effect in bettering the strained relations which then existed between Britain and India.

After the Burma Route was cut off by the Japanese Forces, Chiang Kai-shek has become even more concerned with the problem of India than ever. The Chungking government has been concentrating its efforts toward the construction of a supply route from India, which, difficult and impracticable as it is, is the only possibility left. Now, with India becoming the center of widespread disturbance, the possibility of Chungking's receiving any help through India has vanished and the isolation of Chungking, with all the disastrous consequences which it implies, is becoming more complete than ever. It is this fact which is causing Chungking so much worry and so much dissatisfaction.

The Chungking government's scheme was obviously to get Britain to consent to the Indian demands and thus to lure India to its side in its war against Japan. In other words, it counted on utilizing India to fight its war against Japan at the expense of the ultimate welfare of India. Prime Minister Winston Churchill, however, persisted in following a policy which ran directly counter to the scheme which the Chungking government had in mind, and the consequence was that Britain found India implacably pitted against it as an enemy.

In fact, the oppressive measures resorted to by Britain against India have not had the slightest effect in stabilizing her domination over that country. In fact, it has only served to bring about an adverse effect. As the result, the anti-British sentiment on the part of the Indian nationals has only gained in magnitude and is even now spreading farther and wider than ever. To make matters worse, violent demonstrations are breaking out in various localities. Such a situation which prevails in India today will unquestionably have a crippling effect on the resistance which Chungking is carrying on at present against Japan. The crippling effect upon Britain's own war efforts will likewise be marked. It can only be considered as an astounding blunder that Britain, which is suffering from disastrous setbacks on various fronts at the hands of the Axis Powers, has now created a new zone of fighting in the rear by antagonizing the Indians to the point of rising in open rebellion.

The United States is likewise known to share the same views as Chungking with respect to the Indian problem. The Americans have traditionally striven to maintain the appearance of friendliness toward the people of India. Behind this appearance of sympathy, however, there undoubtedly lurked the ambition to wrest some measure of influence from the hands of Britain. But at any rate, in accordance with her pretensions to the principle of democracy, America in the past has superficially at least sympathized with India's desires for independence and liberty. Hence it is obvious that America today is not in a position to make a volte face and to begin supporting Britain in her oppressive measures against India. America's policy toward India today is therefore vague and indefinite. America dare not show a sympathetic attitude toward India in view of her relationship of alliance with Britain. At the same time she dare not support Britain too openly without doing violence to her past policy and her professed ideals. She would like to sit on the fence and do nothing, but even that course is open to the danger that it might cause the Indian people to lose confidence in her. She naturally has no desire to antagonize India at this time and thus to share the fate of Britain.

Judging from these circumstances, the policy which Britain has chosen to take in connection with the Indian problem was the worst one possible. Her oppressive measures in India have only resulted in the spreading of disturbances, and the consequences have been that America and Chungking have had to suffer greater disadvantages and adverse effects. With the further development of disturbances in India, the situation will become increasingly conducive to the creation of a gap between Britain on the one side and America and Chungking on the other. The Indian problem will therefore constitute not only the essential factor in diminishing the fighting power of Britain, but will also at the same time form the contributing factor in fomenting restlessness among the allies in their resistance against Japan.

Art in Tokugawa Period

The art of the Tokugawa period is more remarkable, therefore, for its gorgeousness and wealth of color than for its inner significance. The decoration of palaces in the style of Ming, rich with decadent elaborateness, was suggested to them by their intercourse with the Koreans and Chinese, through the continental war.

New palaces were needed for the new daimyos, which, by their size and magnificence, outshone the simpler dwellings even of the Ashikaga Shoguns. This was the age of stone castles, whose plans were influenced by Portuguese engineers. Of these, the foremost was that of Osaka, planned by Hideyoshi himself, the construction of which was assisted by all the daimyos throughout the country, so as to make it impregnable even to the military genius of Ieyasu.

That of Momoyama, near Kyoto, was also a grand masterpiece in this kind of construction, attracting the admiration of the whole nation by its splendor and magnificence. Here the whole wealth of artistic decoration was lavished to the utmost, so that had it survived the memorable earthquake of 1596 and subsequent destructive fire of war, the glory of Nikko would have paled before it, because the Nikko is a mere imitation of what artists call now the Momoyama style. Momoyama was the Versailles which all the barons or daimyos imitated, every country castle being made a miniature Momoyama in itself.

Now was discovered the wonderful usefulness of gold-leaf, employed so much ever since that day as decoration for walls and screens. Some screens of the celebrated "hundred sets" belonging to the palace-castle are still preserved, as well as some of those which adorned the wayside for miles during the processions of Hideyoshi. Huge pines were painted on a scale of forty or fifty feet in breadth to cover the walls of audience-chambers. Hot-tempered daimyos rained down their orders simultaneously on weary artists, sometimes demanding a palace, with decorations, to be completed in a day. And Kano Yeitoku, with his multitude of pupils, worked on, painting the immense forests, the birds of gorgeous plumage, and the lions and tigers that symbolized courage and royalty, in the midst of all the magnificent turmoil of their patrons. (From the "Ideals of the East" by Kakuzo Okakura)

A Year Ago Today

August 17, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times and Advertiser

The Hitler blitz is moving rapidly, mastering the Ukraine and sweeping the rich industrial, mining and grain regions after the great Nazi war machine crushed Premier Josef Stalin's crack armies inside the Dneiper bow.

Only scattered Soviet forces now remain inside the bow with the complete occupation of it. Crimea is already a war zone area, foreshadowing the early Nazi control of the Black Sea.

BASIC ETHICS IN CONSTRUCTION OF EAST ASIA SPHERE STUDIED

Understanding of Japan's National Polity Is Absolutely Essential in Building New Order

By TOSHIO TAMURA
(From the Gendai)

While the men and the officers of the Imperial Japanese Fighting Forces are scoring brilliant successes in the War of the Greater East Asia it is the duty for all of us Japanese behind the gun to do our best, whatever our stations of life or jobs may be. The ancient poet who composed:

"How fortunate I am to have been born.
At such a time.
When the country is so prosperous"

probably did not feel so profound a gratitude as that which we feel today.

It is apparent that at the time of our forefathers not so many Japanese were grateful as we are today. Everyone of us Japanese, regardless of his position, title, job, sex or age, is thankful "to have been born at such a prosperous time."

Loyalty to the Throne and enthusiasm for service to the State have never been so fervent or widespread as it is at present. In spite of the national consciousness it must be admitted, I am afraid, that there is much to be desired in the daily life of the people as a whole.

We are given a large number of slogans indicating the course of our daily life. They come out one after another so incessantly that there is scarcely time for us to acquaint ourselves with them so we soon forget them.

Not Concrete Enough

These mottoes, however, lack in concreteness or practicability. Take for instance "Moral Energy" which is often discussed. When we read about it we feel something new in it. But what is moral energy? How can we profit by it? How can we adopt and apply it to our daily life? No one seems to be able to give satisfactory answers to these questions.

What is most essential to us Japanese today is the concrete and practical principle that works as the strong, living guiding power in every phase of our daily lives. It is this principle that we are so earnestly seeking.

Then where and how can we find such concrete, vital and practical leading principle —Japanese ethics that gives the real power in establishing, leading and managing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere?

In short there is no other way than to grasp the essence of the Japanese polity and believe in it and dedicate ourselves to the cause of the State. The question is how to grasp and believe in the Japanese polity. There is no better way to achieve this end than to stress the purity of our national polity and to advocate the ideal of making the world into one roof on the eight corner-stones. But at the same time we actually feel the need of making it easier to awaken to the purity of our polity and grasp its significance. In other words it is not by mere thoughts or talks but by actions and environments that we can see more clearly.

Contact Important

For instance, which is more effective in setting our goal for our lives: to discuss the racial problems and explain the ideal in making the world into one roof on the eight corner-stones while staying in the heart of Tokyo without going an inch out of it, or to think of national polity in foreign countries amid the alien races?

Our own images are best known by reflecting them upon a mirror. It is only by coming into contact with the others that we can come to know our real selves.

This also applies to the case of Japan and the Japanese. From our childhood we have been taught about the sacredness of our national polity and the superiority of our race but they remained only as mere knowledge until we did come to know other countries and came into contact with foreign peoples.

In the history of East Asia we Japanese have always been playing an important role as in the case of the Manchurian Incident, the founding of Manchoukuo, the China Affair and the establishment of the new National Government of China in Nanking. By thus working together with the Chinese on the Chinese Continent the Japanese have come to awaken fully to the importance of our real mission. Before we establish the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere it is necessary that we bring about new order in Japan. In order to have the other races find their proper places it is essential that we try to be worthy of the national polity of Japan.

Manchoukuo's Importance

Manchoukuo is a completely independent state closely related with Japan. Manchoukuo is not a territory of Japan. Neither is it a protege nor a vassal state of Japan. It is impossible to understand Manchoukuo without fully understanding Japan.

It is absolutely essential not only for the Japanese who enter Manchoukuo and those who stay in Japan to bring about the new order but also for those who go to China, Malaya, Shonanto, Burma, Java, Philippine Islands and other regions of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere to understand Manchoukuo fully.

What is Manchoukuo? This question may be answered ideologically by defining as "Manchoukuo is an attempt on the part of the Orientals to realize the ideal of mankind based upon the principle of human life and the rules of historical development."

How was Manchoukuo founded? It is Japan that built it. To be more definite it might also be defined that "Manchoukuo is the outcome of the development of the Japanese morality and its realization on the Chinese Continent." As the political ideal of Manchoukuo is exactly the same as that of Japan Manchoukuo can also be interpreted as "Japan on the Chinese Continent." Why? First of all, Manchoukuo would never have been founded had it not been for the help of Japan. Secondly Manchoukuo's independence is permanently guaranteed, its relationship being inseparably kept with our country because of the national polity of Japan. Japan will always respect the territorial integrity of Manchoukuo and never occupy it but help her develop her healthy growth. It is against our fundamental national policy to conquer other countries and oppress other peoples.

Every one will agree that had Japan not prevented the invasion of the Imperialistic Russia by the victory of the Russo-Japanese War, Manchuria and Mongolia would either have been included in Siberia or have become a part of the Maritime Province.

Before the founding of Manchoukuo the majority of the people in Manchuria had not developed their land properly. The rulers oppressed and exploited the masses ruthlessly. But with the coming of the new State into being a stop was put to this situation. Before the birth of Manchoukuo various races fought because of the conflicting business interests. It is quite natural that simultaneously with the advent of Manchoukuo the slogan of close cooperation among the various races was adopted.

History shows us that a kind of rejuvenation is performed racially though it is not so marked as in others. We are now migrating to Manchoukuo on a large scale. The Japanese residents in Manchoukuo who numbered only 200,000, 30 years after the Russo-Japanese War, are now 800,000 after only 10 years of the new State's birth. By living under different environments and through coming into contact with other races those Japanese residents in Manchoukuo are experiencing a sort of rejuvenation and it will certainly affect those who stay in Japan Proper.

Climate Is Ideal

Chiefly it is the "stimulating climate" that bring about this rejuvenation. The climate in Manchoukuo is ideal for training people.

Whether the rejuvenation is a permanent one or not is decided by the kind of race we come into contact with. If we come into contact with inferior races we are likely to become degraded. But if we come into contact with superior races improvement will be observed.

I am firmly convinced that Manchoukuo is the most ideal country for training the Japanese people from every angle.

The result of the work of the Pioneering Youth Corps is really remarkable and reassuring. The Japanese young men have now finished three years' training in Man-

(Continued on Page 3)

VIGNETTES of BUSHIDO IN ACTION

The Potter's Wheel

By SHINICHI OSHIDARI

One of the great industries of Japan is the kiln industry. And of baked earthen wares, there is none more generally known, or famous for beauty and practicalness as Satsuma-yaki and Chosa-yaki.

But there are others, too, and these have earned their share of prestige and admiration. There is Hirado-yaki, Takatori-yaki, Yanagi-yaki, Yashiro-yaki, Koshiro-yaki, Hagi-yaki, and a host of others too numerous to mention.

Japan has the right to be proud of these fine art products. Strangely, Chosen has the right to share in that pride. And the both owe the glory of their craftsmanship directly to Bushido, and thereby hangs a tale of war, and expeditions, and sieges, and victories and defeats, and Chosenese prisoners of war, who, in the land of their captors, refused to go home, and remained to start the Satsuma-Chosa-Hirado and the other Yakis. It all began like this:

Exactly three hundred and fifty years ago there was sent to Chosen by Shogun Hideyoshi a military expedition, not so much to attack that country, as it was to gain a foothold by which the great general sought to prevent China from trying to imitate and repeat the attempts of Ghengis Khan to invade Japan. For, three hundred years before Hideyoshi, Chosen had permitted itself to become an accomplice to Ghengis Khan, and made of itself a base of operations for the Mongol ruler.

Lasted Six Years

Hideyoshi's campaign lasted for six years, from Bunroku 1 (1592) to Keicho 3 (1598). In other half a dozen years the number of prisoners taken by the Japanese army ran up to several tens of thousands, although no exact figures are obtainable today.

Many stories of the campaign have been handed down during the passing centuries, and of them many testify to the kindness and considerateness shown to the captured enemy, as well as to the possession of the spirit of universal brotherhood by the Japanese army.

It was the custom or the various victorious generals of the expedition to Chosen to bring home prisoners, not only as such, but as retainers. Lord Shimazu, one of the great figures of the expedition, came home, after the conclusion of peace, with a large number of Chosenese in his train. After reaching home, he generously granted the prisoners a large tract of land in Kyushu, where the captives formed a permanent colony.

It is to be noted here that the permanency of the colony was not due to the forcible detention of the colonists. For after the death of Hideyoshi, Tokugawa Iyeyasu rose to power in his place, and concluded final peace with Chosen. In consequence, arrangements were made to let the Chosenese prisoners go home.

Between th years of Keicho 5 (1600) and Keicho 10 (1605), from five thousand to six thousand captives were sent back to the peninsula. Most of the remainder refused to go, or asked permission to stay. These after a while adapted themselves to Japanese ways of living, and adopting for their own the country of their captors, settled down to form numerous settlements in different parts of the country.

Reside in Kagoshima

The Chosenese under Lord Shimazu, for instance, took up their abode in Kagoshima of Satsuma to form the Chosenese quarters known as Korai-machi.

It was the prisoners under this Lord Shimazu who started what has since developed into the kiln industry of the famous Satsuma-yaki and Chosa-yaki earthen wares.

Daimyo, or Lord Matsuura, the feudal ruler of Hizen, also had within his domains a Korai-machi settlement, where the Hirado-yaki earthen wares were kilned by the naturalized Chosenese. Another Daimyo, Lord Kuroda of Chikuzen, came home with two pottery makers, and these two, after settling and making their homes on a part of Lord Kuroda's estate, laid the foundations of the Takatori-yaki pottery industry.

Yanagawa-yaki is an industry established by the prisoners of war brought over by the feudal lord Nabeshima of Saga, and Koshiro-yaki pottery was first kilned by those brought home by Lord Kato.

Hagi-yaki pottery was begun by Chosenese who had been employed as guides by Lord Mori while he was fighting in the peninsula country. Then there is the story of Son, founder of Yashiro-yaki earthen ware:

Kato Kiyomasa, the great lord of Higo, after besieging and finally capturing Fusan Castle, made captive Commander Kai of the garrison stationed at that stronghold. The enemy commander had a son, and this young man Kiyomasa brought home to Higo, and gave him a home at Karatsu, in Hizen.

The name of the youth was Son. Kai was later sent to his country, but returned of his own accord. During his short stay in Japan, he had come to like Japan and her people so much that he was unhappy in his native land. Having mastered the secrets of pottery making, Son returned to Karatsu, where he opened his Yashiro-yaki pottery works.

One cannot help from contemplating on the great loss that might have been in the realm of the baked ware art of Japan had the generals of the Hideyoshi Expedition been devoid of the spirit of Bushido, and as a result, had mistreated their prisoners of war or had been indifferent of their welfare. It takes little imagination or common sense to realize that these captives remained in Japan after they had once been given their freedom because they found happiness and opportunity, and most important of all, true friends in the persons of their captors.

Of those who remained to make their home in Japan not all were potters, of course. Many skilled Chosenese trained themselves in some branch of the industrial arts, and these stayed in Japan to pass their life peacefully and comfortably by finding employment in pursuit of their trade under the great Daimyos of Kyushu.

Yi Family

Others settled down in Japan to become the founders of families whose descendants live here, still, employing themselves gainfully and happily as merchants, household servants, and teachers. There is living today a Takamoto family, whose original name was "Yi." The first Yi was a Chosenese brought home by Lord Hosokawa, another general of the expedition.

Yi became naturalized, and lived long in the service of the Hosokawa clan. The descendants of this Yi had been given the position of teachers of the Chinese classics in the clan school. After naturalization, Yi changed his name to Takamoto, which was coined by putting together the Chinese characters which represent Chosen and Japan.

Then there is the true story of Kim Kan, another prisoner of war, who was brought over by Kato Kiyomasa. It is the tragic but beautiful tale of a captive who had become so attached to his master, that when Kiyomasa died in the sixteenth year of Keicho (1611), Kim was so overwhelmed with grief that he wanted to follow his master to the grave.

He was persuaded by others, however, to forego self-destruction, but only for a while. When his watchers were off their guard, he slipped away, and emulating the act of the famous Forty-seven Ronin committed suicide at Kiyomasa's grave. He had avowed, "With the departure of my master, I, now, have nothing to live for."

Becomes Abbot

There is another episode connected with this same Kiyomasa. During the campaign, Kiyomasa came across a young boy in a native temple whose sagacity and intelligence aroused his interest. Kiyomasa returned with this child at the close of the wars and brought him up as if he were his own child. The child's patron later had him ordained in the Buddhist order of the priesthood, and eventually the youth rose to the post of the Abbot of Honmyo-ji temple.

Nichiyo, as he now became known, was the head priest of the third generation of this temple in Kumamoto, the capital of Higo, which was Kiyomasa's domain in Kyushu. Nichiyo was most profoundly impressed by all that his patron had done for him, and outliving his adopted father, he was known never to have neglected the pious services in memory of his benefactor, Kiyomasa.

Still another story connected with Kiyomasa, who for his heroism and successful fighting, collected the lion's share of after-fame—and captives who learned to adore him—concerns Chosenese royalty. Two princes of the peninsula country, their consorts, and some of their

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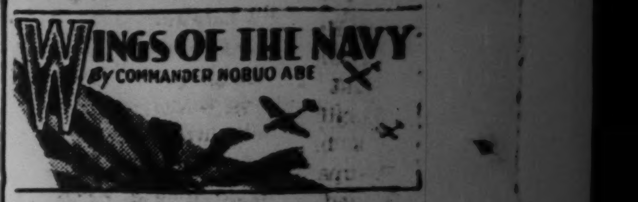

Battle Over Nanchang

Chapter X

Eighteen dull-gray fighters spitting forth fiery streams of bullets dove into the heart of the huge formation of 55 Chungking-marked warplanes roaring forward to guard the skies over Nanchang. In the leading Japanese plane, First Lieutenant Shigeo Kumata sent burst after burst of machine-gun fire into his enemy determined to clear the way for the two flights of Navy bombers that were following in the distance.

The Imperial Navy Air Arm was undertaking another long-distanced bombing raid upon the vital Chungking military base of Nanchang, in Kiangsi Province, an even more important base of operations for the Chinese air force than the capital at Nanking. After the fall of this latter city, large numbers of foreign-made aircraft were constantly being flown to Nanchang from northwestern Lanchow, Hongkong and Canton for the reinforcing of the Chungking air force. There were at all times many fighter planes stationed at Nanchang, and relying upon the great superiority in numbers they would come forth to give battle to the Japanese.

The Japanese Navy airmen made these inland attacks in small groups having to fly over high mountainous regions and make long-distanced flights, so that they were always at a strategical as well as numerical disadvantage.

On this day, February 25, 1938, the Chinese, being informed through their effective communication system of the number of the approaching Japanese raiders, sent up their entire fighter strength and waited confidently for the battle.

Takuma Unit

It was noon of the day when the Takuma fighter group dove in for the attack, while in the rear came the slower naval bombers led by Lieutenant-Commander Hisano and First Lieutenant Morinaga.

Over the city of Nanchang the greatest air battle since the outbreak of the China Incident evolved as the 18 Japanese warbirds struck savagely at the 55 blue-colored Chungking planes. Furiously the battle raged as each pilot fought for the advantage of getting onto his opponent's tail or maneuvered desperately to shake off a deadly hail of bullets from the rear. Back and forth across the skies the fighters scurried, while here and there, a few at first and then in increasing numbers as the tempo of the battle reached its climax, the mortally-hit machines twisted uncontrollably, leaving behind feathery trails of smoke and after one final zoom to fall with motors full on toward the earth far below.

The Chungking pilots seeing 39 of their comrades fall before the savage attacks of the Japanese fighters scurried off in flight but not before they attempted an attack on the Hisano bomber squadron, which they thought would be easier opponents as bombers were less maneuverable than the smaller fighter planes. However, the deadly fire of the bomber gunners drove off the attackers after shooting down three E-15 fighters (one being uncertain.) Then, the Hisano formation roared over the expansive newly-constructed Nanchang airdrome and accurately dropping its bombs destroyed five hangars, a large work-shop, two barracks, the headquarters' administration building and three smaller structures. The Morinaga bombers, heading for the old airfield, drove off an attack by 17 enemy fighters and demolished the Aviation Commission headquarters on the southern end of the field.

42 Shot Down

Not only from the large number of aircraft engaged in this battle but also from the fact that 42 enemy machines had been destroyed in aerial combat, make the Nanchang battle unparalleled in the world's history. That 12 of the Japanese planes had received hits from enemy bullets, one machine having 18 bullet-holes, shows the ferocity of the battle.

The Japanese fighters, having accounted for 39 enemy machines (three uncertain), lost two pilots, Lieutenant Takuma and First-class Aviation Pilot Toshio Ochi, who flew wing to wing with his commander into the thick of the fray.

The defeat that the Navy fliers inflicted upon the Chungking air force was measured not only by the destruction of the many new aircraft but also by the crushing blow

(Continued on Page 3)